THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1874. | VOLUME VI, NUMBER [illegible]

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Constitution and Sun.

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ATLANTA, MAY 24, 1874.

MILL RIVER INCIDENTS.

THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

A gentleman who witnessed the catastrophe from a point between Haydensville and Leeds states that he was riding along on horseback to Northampton, when his attention was suddenly called to a noise resembling the roar of Niagara Falls, and preceded by violent wind. On looking in the direction from whence the sound came he beheld the river which, as it seemed to him, only a moment before was rolling along in its usual placid manner lifted up from its bed and rushing towards the embankments, which for hundreds of yards were overflowed and the meadows covered to the depth of from four to six feet. Urging his horse on to a gallop the man put himself out of danger, and then paused to make sure that he was not mistaken, or, as he said, dazed. The waters in the river continued to rise rapidly, and soon building after building was toppled over, some into the stream and others hurled a great distance on both banks. Huge piles of ruins were swiftly borne along, colliding with each other and then going to pieces.

Men, women, and children, were seen for a moment tossed on the huge waves, mothers holding their babes above their heads as if imploring for aid to save their darlings. Strong men attempted to baffle the mighty torrent, but in vain, and were soon out of sight under the water, or buried under wrecks of houses.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

A touching incident of fidelity to duty was exemplified in the instance of Mr. Ralph Isham, a young gentleman employed as bookkeeper at Warner's factory in Leeds. When all had sought safety in flight from the approaching flood, he remained and began to gather up all of the most valuable books and papers of the house, and was on the point of leaving, when the water struck the edifice, completely turning it over and burying Mr. Isham at the bottom of the river with the great mass of debris upon him.

A MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

As marvellous an experience as any narrated, was that of the women of Selectman Quigley's family, who were clearing up their breakfast table when the water burst in at the cellar door. Mrs. Quigley and her two handsome, sprightly daughters, and a school ma'am visiting them, rushed up stairs to the second story of the L part in which they were, and thence watched the tremendous spectacle. They had hardly reached their harborage when the front part of the house was wrenched off as swiftly and easily as one would tear a paper, and the floor gaped widely beneath them with the fierce strain. They saw the great brick mill tremble and collapse like a child's house of blocks, and the chapel rise and sail like a boat around the point just below, strike and fall to pieces. They saw a neighbor floating past on a roof, extended their hands from a window and aided him to escape to their refuge. What emotions they felt in that hour of waiting they can never very clearly tell, except that they thought that the next moment they too would go. They did not talk very much, nor did they sing, and their prayers were not uttered aloud. It was a season of mute expectancy, and not so much resignation as stunned and deadened acceptance of fate. The fate, however, passed them by. The wave that so lightly tossed the heavier main portion of the house and dashed into splinters the great barns with all their contents, spared the slighter structure and left them safe. When shortly after they were at work in the mud-heaped confusion of their house the girls were almost hysterically gay with the reaction from the fearful strain upon their nerves. Mr. Quigley, from the bank, a few rods off, watched the destruction of his home and property, and the environment of his family in an agony of anxiety impossible for those who read this to appreciate.

A FAMILY OF FOUR GENERATIONS SWEPT AWAY.

The sweeping away of four generations in one family was among the uncommon incidents of the flood at Leeds: Mrs. Dunlea, a woman of nearly 80 years; her daughter, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, aged about 45; Mrs. Fitzgerald's son, a youth of 21, and four young children of the same woman; and, finally, the two little children of John Clancy, grandchildren of Mrs. Fitzgerald and great-grandchildren of Mrs. Dunlea. Mrs. Clancy, by the way, died a year ago of consumption, so that Clancy is now bereft of his whole family.

THE THREE MESSENGERS.

While the main credit of giving the alarm of the coming flood at Williamsburg is due to the faithful gatekeeper, George Cheney, and poetical unity demands that he shall stand as the central figure, there are two others to share in the glory. A milkman, named Collins Graves, caught up the alarm in the village of Williamsburg before Cheney could get another horse, and started with his prosaic vehicle for Haydensville, where he gave the first warning. There he and his horse gave out, and Myron Day, an expressman, caught up the woful tidings and started for Leeds, reaching that village just in front of the devastating flood, and barely escaped with his own life.

The oldest organ in this country still in use is at St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, N. H. It was imported for King's Chapel, at Boston, in 1713. The prejudice at that time was so strong against the use of musical instruments in church buildings that the wardens quietly stowed it away in the cellar, where it remained for more than a year. In 1756 it was removed to [illegible] Mass., and then to St. John's Church, Portsmouth, where, at the age of 161 years, it still does good service.

There are eighteen Shaker societies in the United States. [illegible] consist in [illegible] divinity and atonement, the [illegible] of the Bible [illegible]

VERY LATEST.

PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

NEW YORK TO BE AFFLICTED BY ROCHEFORT.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE ON TEMPERANCE.

THE CARLISTS AGAIN COMING TO THE FRONT.

THE EDITORS COMING TO ATLANTA.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to-day the minority report on temperance, which provides as an amendment to the general rules that any person making, buying, selling or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors shall be, upon conviction, debarred from membership in the church, was adopted by a vote of 335 to 88. The question caused a very animated and prolonged discussion. This action will be sent to the annual conference, and if three-fourths concur in it there it will pass into a law.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Many colored and all white people, who are not government pap eaters, deplore the action of the Senate as destructive of public schools throughout the South.

It is asserted by the best informed parliamentary tacticians that the Democrats have the power to stave off action on civil rights until after adjournment.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The friends of Rochefort state authoritatively that he has departed overland for New York.

SPRINGFIELD, May 23.—The loss by the reservoir flood is 138—unrecovered 14.

MONTGOMERY, May 23.—A large party of the New York editors are here, and remain until Monday, when they leave by way of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad to Atlanta, and thence to Chattanooga, thence to Washington via Knoxville and Lynchburg. They are having a fine time.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times' correspondent at Paris thinks the new ministry will fall if it attempts to go beyond mere administration, and states that President MacMahon yesterday morning threatened to resign.

The News' special Paris dispatch reports that all hopes of passing the Constitutional laws have been abandoned.

The appointment of General Cissey to the premiership causes a sensation.

Dispatches from Santander represents that the Carlist raid in that vicinity is a formidable movement.

Some 1,500 of the insurgents are within five leagues of the town. They give no quarters.

PARIS, May 23.—The papers generally think that the ministry is more of a business one, than the representatives of any distinct political programme.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The civil rights bill passed this morning at half past seven o'clock by a strict party vote. Forty-five Senators present.

COLUMBUS, MISS., May 23.—The communication from the Northern Assembly, on the subject of fraternal correspondence, which elicited quite a discussion, was finally referred to a standing committee.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The committee on Home Mission recommend that the church be color-blind.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The Board of Health has been restricted from collecting quarantine fees.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Carpenter upon the final vote, was among the nays. His point was that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with State juries any more than with State Legislatures. He swallowed the bill in all other respects.

The House is considering reports from the Committee on Military Affairs by assignment.

The vote on the Civil Rights Bill stood as follows: Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Weight—29.

Nays—Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hayes, Hamilton, Md., Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, and Stockton—16.

Senators Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, Mich., Sherman and Logan who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and the Free Church of England are about entering into a federation.

The seventh-day Baptists have 90 churches, 110 ministers and 8,509 communicants in this country, and are mostly strict communionists.

Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of the Diocese of Rhode Island, has issued a pastoral letter calling for contributions for sufferers by the Southern flood.

Every kindly word and feeling, every noble action and impulse, is like the ark-sent dove, and returns from the troubled waters of life bearing a green olive branch to the soul.

When you drop into a prayer-meeting among the Chippewa Indians you will have the pleasure of hearing them sing: "Kewetabuhyee uhyod keche munche unhgomuh wug metah swok ubbe noje yug."

The Christian church has twenty-three missions in Mississippi, all but two of them regularly organized, and eleven preachers occupying the field. During the month of February their labors resulted in 239 accessions.

Bishop Wiley, at the late Newark annual conference, held at Patterson, N. J., told the Methodist preachers that they should not divide their time between life insurance agencies, real estate dickering, speculation in cranberry patches, and the salvation of men.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, thus explains through his official organ, the Catholic Telegraph, the cause of the recent meeting of prelates in that city: "The main object of the visit was to nominate the cities where they thought it expedient to have metropolitan sees erected by the Sovereign Pontiff. It is understood that Santa Fe, New Mexico, Milwaukie, Wisconsin, Philadelphia and Boston, are the choice of the bishops who met in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Peoria, Illinois, is recommended for an Episcopal see."

The Cincinnati Commercial takes up the argument adduced in favor of bestowing a Cardinal's hat upon an American prelate as a compliment to the Catholic Church, and suggests that the honor be conferred on Archbishop Purcell, not only on account of his qualifications, but of his seniority. "If we are not mistaken," says the Commercial, "he is now the oldest Bishop in the Church, certainly the oldest in America; and his steadfast support of the most extreme ultramontane views entitles him to as much of the confidence of the Pope as is given to any of the prelates. We have no doubt Archbishop Purcell would do [illegible] as the Church is a Cardinal [illegible] We do not care especially [illegible] receives this honor, so long as America is [illegible] worthy to have a representative in the Sacred College. [illegible]

THE MAIDEN'S LAST FAREWELL

IN THE DAY OF CREMATION.

Then the night wore on, and we knew the worst,
That the end of it all was nigh;
Three doctors they had from the very first—
And what could one do but die?

"Oh, William!" she cried, "strew no blossoms of spring,
For the new 'aparatus' might rust;
But say that a handful of shavings you'll bring,
And linger to see me combust.

"Oh, promise me, love, by the fire-hole you'll watch,
And when mourners and stokers convene,
You will see that they light me some rosins, slow match,
And ware them against kerosene.

"It would cheer me to know, are these rude breezes waft
My essences far to the pole,
That one whom I love will look to the draught,
And have a fond eye on the coal.

"Then promise me, love," and her voice fainter grew
"While this body of mine calcifies,
You will stand just as near as you can to the flue,
And gaze while my gases arise.

"For Thompson—Sir Henry—has found out a way
(Of his process you've surely heard tell,)
And you burn like a parlor-match gently away,
Nor even offend by a smell.

Now promise me, love"—and she murmured low—
"When the calcification is o'er,
You will sit by my grave in the twilight glow—
I mean by my furnace door;

"Yes, promise me, love, while the seasons revolve
On their noiseless axles, the years,
You will visit the niche where you saw me 'resolve,'
And leach my pale ashes with tears."

[John Paul, in Harper's Magazine for June.

FARM AND GRANGE.

There is already a little dissension among the Grangers. Some of "the embattled farmers" want to know where all the money goes which is paid into the Grange treasuries. There are 12,000 Granges, it is urged, in existence, with an average of fifty members each, and $2,500,000, it is estimated, have been paid in initiation fees and dues. "What has become of all this cash? Who is enriching himself by his grangeship?" are questions which the curious are beginning to ask. It is not a point upon which we can give any information. Perhaps the estimates are too high.—*New York Tribune.*

LOOK OUT FOR THE DROUGHT THIS SUMMER.—We may look out for drought every season, and shall seldom look altogether in vain, but the present spring, up to this time, has, in most parts of the country, been marked by frequent rains, and a wet spring is likely to be followed by a dry summer. "What can we do about it?" you ask. Keep the soil well stirred, and our crops vigorous by clean cultivation. If our lands were properly prepared before planting, we have the means in our hands of protecting our crops against all moderate droughts. The bad farmer suffers every year, either from drought or from too much moisture, and generally from both. Such "bad luck" is sure to follow him, from year to year, till he shall mend his ways and learn a more rational system of farming.—*Rural Carolinian.*

BEAUTIES OF GRANGE LIFE.—A Kentucky Patron says: "The Order of the Patrons is the only association that originates, exists and works with its members in their daily avocations. It is a part of the farmer's life. It does not call him from his work to put his mind on any other subject, but tends to recreation in his daily duties, and by cheerful instruction to lighten and elevate his labor. Its teachings are the loftiest man can seek. It does not interfere with his religious or political views. In morality it seeks the highest point. Honesty is inculcated, education nurtured, charity is a prominent characteristic, temperance is supported and a brotherly love cultivated. It is designed to bind the farmers together in fraternity, and, by encouraging education, advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture. We aim to encourage the planting of fruits and flowers, by which to enhance the value and increase the attractions of our homes—adorning them with those beauties so lavishly given us by the God of nature. There is no calling more elevating to the mind than agriculture, when viewed as instructed in our Order."

POTATOES DO PAY.—*Editor of the Rural Carolinian:* I have just read an article in your valuable monthly headed "Taters Don't Pay, or Ciphering on the Farm," which has induced me to give your readers an account of an experiment made by me on one acre of potatoes last year. The figures are as follows:

DR.

Bedding	$ 1 50
5 bushels seed at 50 cents	4 00
Planting	3 00
Cultivating twice	6 00
Digging and storing	5 00
75 bushels cotton seed at 15 cents	15 25
1 sack Cotton Food Guano	6 00
Putting out fertilizer	50
Putting out cotton seed	1 00
Total cost	$38 25

CR.

175 bushels Potatoes at 75 cents	$131 25
Deduct cost of making	38 25
Clear profit	$ 93 00

An acre of potatoes cannot be cultivated for less than here estimated, and the above figures give the correct amount which it cost to make the 157 bushels potatoes, and I think that, with good seasons, I would make 200 bushels on the acre. Now if any of your readers think that potatoes don't pay it is because they don't try to make them pay.

H. P. G.

PROFITS OF SHEEP FARMING IN NEBRASKA.—The farmer who settles on the fertile prairies should make "live stock" a watch word. A correspondent in that State sends us the following encouraging "showing" made by Mr. Myers, of Gage county, a sheep farmer, who has been about four years in Nebraska. Gage county is in the Southern portion of the State, and a branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad runs through it. The land is good, and the natural grasses sweet and nutritive, but it is no more than a fair average of Nebraska, south of the Platte.

Mr. Myers thus figures the problem of sheep farming in Nebraska, with a flock 1,000 head: One hundred tons of hay, costing $3 per ton for putting up, $300; 500 bushels of sheaf oats, $100; shepherding for eight months, $150; wages of one man for four months, $100; do. one month, $30; washing, shearing and packing wool, $200; salt, $35; shedding for winter, $50; losses at two per cent., $70; total, $1,035. By 4,500 pounds of wool, at 40 cents per pound, $1,800; 400 lambs, at $2 50, $1,000; total, $2,800.

Mr. Meyers considers his allowance for expenses very liberal. He charges hay at too high a figure, and the percentage of loss is not generally so large as stated, as sheep are subject to no disease whatever, on the Nebraska prairie. One man also could take charge of a flock of a thousand during the summer months; and in winter one boy could feed them, as it is best to let the sheep run to the hay all the time, and the oats are to be fed in the sheaf. Mr. Meyers further claimed that if a farmer will do most of his work himself, hiring help only when it is necessary—for harvesting hay, shearing, etc.—the sheep will pay him $3 per head, as against $2 when help is hired liberally. Mr. Meyers estimates his sheep to be worth $4 50 each. On 1,000 sheep the investment would be $5,500; and as the net profit shown above amounts to $1,765, the return on the investment is over 30 per cent.

A number of stories, illustrating the manner in which Indian agents enrich themselves, are told in Washington—one by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, showing how a drove of 300 cattle was made to pass muster for 900, by having the herds that reach an agency counted, driven around a hill, and then brought up a second time before the agent, who counted them over again, just as the supernumeraries in a theater are made to reappear repeatedly [illegible]

DEATHS.

Little Lottie Banks, youngest daughter of Colonel G. W. Grant, died in Griffin on [illegible]

In Henry county, on Sunday last, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

PIROUETTE THROUGH TEXAS.

The Constitution's Correspondent Meets Some Old Atlantians—Sherman—Waco—A Buggy Ride—Lover's Leap—Austin.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 18, 1874.

Editors Constitution: While in Dallas I had the pleasure of meeting my old friends Colonel C. B. Welborn Olin Welborn and Charles E. Cowart, who are all enthusiastic in their praise of Texas, and say they could not on any consideration be induced to return to Georgia.

On Wednesday morning, 13th, the excursion party proceeded from Dallas to Sherman.

THE MOST FERTILE SOIL

in Texas is to be seen between Dallas and Sherman. Sherman is a growing town of about 5,000 inhabitants, and from the appearance of thrift and enterprise, bids fair to rival even Dallas.

Returning from Sherman the party wended their way to Waco. As far as Corsicana our journey was in the day time, and the country through which we passed was still

THOSE RICH PRAIRIES,

mostly untilled, but occasionally our eyes were gladdened by the sight of growing corn, wheat and cotton. The remainder of our trip to Waco was in the night, hence we could see none of the country. We arrived in the beautiful city of Waco at 8 o'clock, Thursday morning. Ere the whistle of the engine had ceased its shrill noise, our ears caught sweet strains of music as they issued from the silver cornet band of Waco. When we had landed on the platform, Col. Gerald, of Waco, mounted on an old box and in a neat and appropriate little address welcomed our party to the hospitality of the city. All the party had previously been assigned homes, and carriages were in waiting to convey us to them.

WACO

is situated on the Brazos and is a beautiful as well as growing live city. It has a steady, substantial growth. The streets are laid off regularly and uniformly, and the buildings all two or three story brick. The city is healthy; the society refined and intelligent, and the citizens generous and hospitable beyond measure. Waco has two female colleges and a number of churches. In the afternoon I procured a two horse buggy and had the pleasure of

AN EVENING DRIVE

with one of Waco's most beautiful and accomplished daughters. We first drove out to Proctor Springs, about two miles from the city, which is a delightful resort for the young people, and reminded me so much of the famous Ponce de Leon Springs that I felt like singing "Home, sweet home." From the springs we proceeded to the "Lover's Leap," on the Bocque, about six miles from the city. This I found to be a most picturesque spot—the top being about

SEVENTY-FIVE FEET PERPENDICULARLY ABOVE THE STREAM,

and extending some half mile or more up the river. Not being able to persuade the young lady to leap with me, we turned our faces homeward, and I was delightfully entertained by an account of the circumstance which gave rise to the name of the place. The legend as related to me by this charming young lady was so entertaining that I am persuaded that your readers will feel an interest in it. The legend runs thus.—Some time ago, when the country was inhabited by Indians, the chief of one tribe

FELL IN LOVE

with the daughter of the chief of another tribe, and determined to marry him. They made their arrangements to marry, while the chief was absent engaged in wars, but the very night appointed to consummate their plan the chief-father of the maid returned. While the young chief was fastening his canoe to the banks of the Bocque just below the leap—the thunder muttered in low, deadly sounds, the lightning flashed vividly, and the rain fell in torrents, but nothing daunted he proceeded to the wigwam of his betrothed and succeeded in making his escape from the hut without detection, but before they had gone far the chief made the discovery and started in pursuit. The young chief with his loved one crouching in his arms, could only find his way by the glare of the lightning that now and then penetrated the darkness of the night, but the lightning also aided the chief, who now fired with the vengeance of a demon, rushed forward in hot pursuit. The young chief thought he had only to reach the Bocque—leap into his canoe and oar across and be safe—but, alas! imagine his disappointment when he found that he had lost his way, and was standing upon the highest point of the cliff. Turning his eyes as the lightning flashed he saw the angry face of the maid's enraged father. Having no means of escape, and knowing it would be instant death to be caught, the two lovers clasped their hands together and leaped into the steam below, and hence the name of "Lover's Leap." The evening was spent most delightfully, and will ever be remembered as one of the brightest joys of the poet.

We remained in Waco Thursday night and early Friday morning set out for

AUSTIN, THE CAPITAL

of the State. We reached Austin early on Saturday morning, the 16th. Upon our arrival we were welcomed by the Mayor of the city and then conveyed to the homes that had been assigned us. After partaking of a hearty breakfast, your correspondent began to perambulate the "city of the hills."

Austin is situated on the Colorado River, and claims a population of 12,000. It is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. Texas is just being reclaimed from the hands of the Radicals, and just such feelings and sentiments as we in Georgia experienced about the time of Bullock's decapitation, pervade the people of Texas. The Legislature which has just adjourned, had a busy session, unearthing the corruption of Radical rule, and placing the State once more on a proper foundation. Governor Coke is giving general satisfaction in his appointments and administration. There is now considerable excitement over the conduct of one Ryan, agent of the Galveston News and Dr. Montgomery, formerly of Georgia and Alabama. Montgomery had received the appointment of chief clerk in the Secretary of State's department, and when the bids for public printing were being made, Ryan bribed Montgomery to open the bid of the Democratic Statesman of this city. It was found out on him and he has left the city with an everlasting stigma on his character.

The hills and small mountains around Austin give it greatly the appearance of a Georgia town. The capitol building is situated on a high hill, from the top of which you have a splendid view of the city. In the main entrance of the capitol is a monument erected in the memory of the heroes who fell at Alemo, with this inscription: "Thermopylæ had its messenger of defeat, but Alemo none." In the hall of the House of Representatives can be seen the pictures of Generals Sam Houston and Austin, and of the great hero, David Crocket. Austin has the Military Institute, with some eighty of ninety students—a female college with about one hundred and twenty-five students; the insane asylum about one hundred and sixty inmates; blind asylum with about fifty inmates.

The party have been entertained while in Austin in magnificent style. The party, about one hundred and sixteen strong, leave to-day for Houston and Galveston.

More anon.

The Pope is in the midst of momentous days. [illegible]

THE WEDDING.

EIGHT BRIDESMAIDS TO ONE GROOMSMAN.

A PROFUSION OF POINT LACE.

LIST OF GUESTS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

A FLOATING PALACE TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The absorbing event of to-day is the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris, which took place this morning at 11 o'clock in the east room of the Executive Mansion, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. During the morning, and up to the hour that the guests took their departure, the avenues leading to the mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the grounds to prevent the intrusion of outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the enclosure. The door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation.

THE EAST ROOM,

the scene of the wedding, was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform raised about a foot from the floor and covered with a portion of the carpet several years ago presented to the government by the Sultan of Turkey. The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from the center hung a marriage bell of large proportions, composed of the choicest white flowers. The splendid new chandeliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the east room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornments as on the present occasion. Punctual to the hour the invited guests entered and arranged themselves in full view of the platform.

THE TOILETS

of the ladies were of the richest description and a profusion of point was variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, a large display of flowers, with their fragrance adding to the charm of the interesting occasion.

THE BRIDAL PARTY

passing through the blue room, entered the east room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. The approach was announced by music from a marine band. First came Mr. Sartoris and Col. Frederick D. Grant, the only groomsman—next being the bridesmaids two by two, the President and Mrs. Grant, her daughter and two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by relatives of the family. On reaching the platform, the President transferred his daughter to Mr Sartoris, who with the bride ascended the platform where the officiating minister in waiting received them. They took position under the floral wedding bell. The President and Col. Grant, together with Miss Barnes of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons with the bridal couple on the platform, Mrs. Grant and sons standing in front of the seven bridesmaids on the side of the structure.

THE BRIDE

wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed, with point lace tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms. The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with the conventional white neck-tie. The bridesmaids were Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Potter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white corn silk covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings cut up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same material of the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses and the other four by blue flowers. All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony, with the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved a marked silence and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and countenances of the bridal party. Ceremony over, the minister was the first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father, who embraced her and kissed her. Then the mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride and numerous relations and female friends. The new made husband enjoyed his share of the hand shaking and orally expressed congratulations. The band played the wedding march. Not less than two hundred persons were present, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling and Logan, Vice President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammer, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Judge Pierrepont, General Arthur, and Generals O. Porters and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. The officers of the navy and army appeared in uniform. The persons above named were accompanied by the ladies of their respective families. After the congratulations were over, the company, to the sound of music, proceeded to the library in the second story of the mansion, where on a series of tables were displayed

ELEGANT PRESENTS

to the bride, the names of the donors being attached to all the articles. Among the most costly gifts was a dessert set of 84 silver pieces, by George W. Childs, and a complete silver dinner service by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined value of them being probably $4,500. Secretary Fish sent a silver tankard; Gen. and Mrs. Sharp, of New York, a ring with a stone cameo set with diamonds; Postmaster General Creswell, a handsome silver ice-cream service; ex-Senator Cotterell, a diamond ring with five stones; L. H. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring. These two rings are probably worth one thousand dollars each. Secretary Robeson sent a toilet set with side pieces of brass in the elaborately finished style of Louis XIV.; N. J. Hart, of New York, the largest sized lace handkerchief, such as sell for five hundred dollars; General Babcock, an elegant valenciennes lace fan, with smoked pearl frame, with the monogram of the bride in gold. Mr. Sartoris presented to his wife a large collection of flowers. The presents of the bride amount to $10,000. All the immediate members of the President's family gave handsome presents. The presents were arranged and classified by George A. Barnford, of the house of Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, who came hither for that special purpose, and will be sent to New York by express and placed on board the vessel in which Mr. and Mrs Sartoris have taken passage for England, to depart on Saturday next. The company partook of the

WEDDING BREAKFAST.

An elegantly prepared bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that the breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome bouquets. Little boxes lined with white silk containing wedding cake were brought away by the guests. At 1:40 this afternoon the bride and groom

LEFT WASHINGTON

in a special train for New York. The Pullman palace car was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the American and British flags. They were accompanied by General Porter and Messrs. Childs and Drexel and their families. Friday the President and Mrs. Grant will go to New York [illegible] the Metropolitan [illegible] are suspended several large lamps of antique pattern. The furniture of this apartment includes a lounge which at night can be turned into a bunk, and an elaborately-carved walnut toilet stand. State room No. 1 has also been secured for the party. It is almost as large as three ordinary state rooms, and is so situated that no motion of the vessel is perceptible to the occupants. The room has been entirely refitted. Only two of the berths remain, and as these fold up into a settee, the apartment can be used as a reception room. The furniture is of walnut, and consists of two sofas, easy chairs, card tables, writing table, and liquor rack. The walls are covered with mirrors. The ceiling is in white, relieved with pink, and several [illegible] adorn the room. Sartoris and bride dine with the other cabin passengers, their seats being on either side of Captain Kennedy, at the head of the table. The Baltic passengers have prepared a programme which is to supply amusement to the travelers each evening of their voyage, Sunday excepted, on which day divine services will be held by Captain Kennedy in the main saloon.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

SANDERSVILLE.

Planters say that the cool mornings since the storm on Saturday have been very unfavorable to cotton.——Father Pendergrast, a Catholic priest from Savannah, is stirring up a revival in Sandersville.——Two additional convicts to the penitentiary were brought to the lessees at Sandersville on Friday.——A debating society is to be organized at a Tennille.——A runaway and smashup of a buggy gave the Sandersville boys something to talk about last Saturday.——Ex-Governor H. V. Johnson will address the Sandersville High School at its commencement on the 3d of July.—*Herald.*

COLUMBUS.

This place has got a moral panic, and there was not a Mayor's Court held there during last week.——An "Old Folk's Concert" comes off in Columbus on the 2d of June for the benefit of St. Paul's Methodist Church.——There are six pigeon-toed and seven knock-kneed cadets at the State Agricultural College at Auburn, Ala.——The remains of Pat Martin, the colored youth who, with a negro man, was drowned in the river near "Lover's Leap," were found on Thursday, near the place at which he sunk. The remains were in a good state of preservation, and were carried to the cemetery and interred.——Governor Smith has authorized the Columbus Volunteers, a colored military organization to elect their officers.—*Enquirer.*

GRIFFIN.

The Duke murder case, on trial before Butt's Superior Court, has resulted in a verdict for involuntary manslaughter.——Bear Creek has shipped 5,458 bales of cotton this season——The Griffin lawyers are to have a bar picnic.—*News.*

MACON.

A lad named Willie Wilkinson put his hand into the machinery at the Macon Factory on Wednesday, and now carries two fingers around in his vest pocket.——The Saw Dust Club of Macon has postponed its picnic until black berries are ripe.——Betsey King, an aged colored woman, was knocked down and probably fatally injured by a train on Wednesday. She was walking on the track and did not hear it in time to save herself; six of her ribs were broken and her shoulder blade badly crushed.——The Catholic Fair is still the center of attraction.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

AUGUSTA.

The new bell was struck several times on Tuesday to test it. The sound was much better than on previous tests, and gave more general satisfaction.——An excursion party is fitting up in Augusta to make a trip to Port Royal.——A colored woman named Tena Lumpkin died very suddenly of heart disease at Springfield church last Wednesday evening. An inquest was held.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

NEWNAN.

Mrs. J. W. Spence, wife of Mr. J. W. Spence, of Newnan, was thrown from a buggy in Griffin last Sunday, and seriously hurt.——The Coweta County Agricultural and Mechanical Association held a meeting last Saturday. Among other business a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens for a County Fair this fall. *Herald.*

WARRENTON.

An entertainment was given at a private residence in Carrollton a few nights ago, and after several of the guests had gone to bed in one room, several of the slats gave way and the astonished sleepers were landed full on the back of a negro man who was hiding underneath. He was at once arrested and called upon to explain what he was doing there, but he begged so hard that he was not prosecuted.—*Clipper.*

LA GRANGE.

There is a negro woman on Mr. W. E. Glanton's place, near Hogansville, named Milly Johnson, who is over 100 years old. She did not, however, nurse George Washington.—*Reporter.*

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 277 bales; uplands 18 5-8; Orleans 19.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened quiet and steady as follows: June, 17 13-16 a17 7-8; July 18 5-16a18 11-32; August 18 5 8 a18 11-16.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and declining. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $18a18¼. No life in dead hogs. Animation in old cheese. Lard quiet; steam 11¼a11 9-16. Turpentine quiet at 38 1-2a39. Rosin firm at $2 65a2 70 for strained.

Stocks steady. Money 2 1-2. Gold 12¼. Exchange—long $4 88 1-2; short $4 91 1-2. Governments strong, State bonds quiet.

Gold closed at 12¼.

Arrived—Rhein, Scotia.

Arrived out—Veteran, St. Joseph, Stocfurst, Constantine.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes 59f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 23, noon—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive steady—no transactions.

LATER—1:30 P. M.—Sales to-day include 4,500 bales of American; sales, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June or July 8 7-16; do., nothing below low middlings, deliverable in June or July 8 7-16.

Breadstuffs quiet.

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—1 18.
Hams—sugar-cured 14a15; country 12 1-2.
Wheat—white $1 40a1 60; amber $1 40a1 55; red $1 25a1 50.
Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.
Oats, 75a80.
Rye—$1 25a1 30.
Barley seed—None in market.
Corn meal $1 18.
Grits $6 50 per barrel.
Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a8 00; family 8 00a8 75; extra family 9 00a9 75; fancy 10 00a10 75.
Coal—car, 25a40.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$2 25a2 50.
Bacon—Clear sides 12; clear rib 11 1-2; shoulders 8 3-4a9. Cumberland sides 10a10½.
Bulk—Clear sides 10 3-4; clear rib sides 10 1-2; shoulders 8.
Lard—Kegs 15a15½; cans 15.15½; tierces 15; buckets 14.
Sheeting, etc.—4-4 brown sheeting 11a 7-8; brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1-2.
Cotton yarn $1 40.
Coffee—Rio 24½a26 1-2c; LaGuyra and Java 35a37c.
Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow C 9 3-4a10 1-4; Demerara 11a12.
Candles—17 per lb.
Hogs—[illegible]
Beef Cattle—$[illegible]

THE HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

IS THE

SIMPLEST

AND

BEST.



Good Agents Wanted, none but those with references need apply.

J. B. SCARRATT,

[illegible]

"G. L. & B."

SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

DR. GREENE'S FIT CURE!

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy,

CURES

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS,

CURES

Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Skin, Glandular Enlargements and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY.

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC.

A prompt, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

WABASH VALLEY AGUE CURE.

A Specific for Ague, Chills and Fever, Billious Fever and Constipation of the Bowels. As a Bowel Regulator it has no equal.

ROWAN MILLS N. C., March 13, 1873.

DEAR DOCTORS: My daughter has had some symptoms of spasms, but no fits, since taking your medicine, now nearly six months. Please send some more medicine soon by express. Yours most truly,
JOHN CARSON.

BLAIRSVILLE, York co., S. C., June 13, 1873.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

I am happy to inform you that your medicine has greatly relieved my daughter. She has had but two very light fits since she has been taking your medicine, whereas in the same length of time preceding the use of it, she had 50 or 60 very bad fits. Please send me by express another month's supply of your Fit Cure and oblige,
W. G. DOWDLE.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

DEAR SIRS: My daughter has been taking "Dr. Greene's Fit Cure" for three months with most wonderful effect. For five years that fell destroyer, Epilepsy, has made her life a living death; and for the last two years so aggravated had her case become, although trying every advertised remedy, as well as the best medical talent in the neighborhood, that she had from one to three hard fits every day. We had utterly despaired of any relief, and procured your medicine to satisfy feelings that compelled us to do something as life remained. But, strange to say, from the first day's use of the medicine, the fits stopped and up to this time (three months) she has not had a single attack. Her condition, both mentally and physically, has greatly improved, as she is now able to attend church and pursue her usual avocations of life. I consider your Fit Cure an invaluable remedy, and believe it will, if used according to directions, arrest any case of fits.
JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
Newton Grove, Sampson county, N. C.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: I consulted your Dr. Lindley at Greenville, S. C., in December, for what my physicians called consumption, as that disease prevailed in my family. He (Dr. L.) after a thorough examination advised me to use your Medicated Honey. I have done so, and you would be astonished at the result. My throat and lungs are sound and well; all the soreness and pain gone! I would not take all the money you ever made in your practice, and the sale of your valuable medicine, for what it has done for me.
Very truly, JOHN DEVENPORT.
Laurens C. H., S. C., January 10, 1874.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 21, 1873.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: I had been suffering for some time with a very serious cough and cold, and each night would be aroused with a smothering and wheezing like asthma. I tried several remedies without any benefit. I was then advised to take your Medicated Honey, and it gave me almost instant relief. I am free to certify it is all you recommend it to be.
Very respectfully, NAT. GRAY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 3, 1873.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: While suffering severely from an acute Neuralgia, which lasted for some time, I procured a bottle of your Neuralgia Specific from Wilson & Black. The first dose entirely relieved me. I could not be induced to be without it.
Yours truly, J. H. PERRY.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: You will please send us one dozen bottles of your Neuralgia Specific. We sold the lot you sent to Messrs. Olives & Thompson, of this place, and thus far find it all you claim for it, not only relieves but cures. Respectfully,
BLACK & PRICE.
Madison, N. C., April 16, 1874.

For sale by all druggists. Trade supplied by JAS. COLLIER & SHERRY, No. 8 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared only by DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, Charlotte, N. C.

may3—d sun tf 1st page

SCHEDULE.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.

DAILY PASSENGER.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]

Accommodation Passenger.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ATLANTA Fruit and Vegetable Market,

115 WHITEHALL STREET,

By W. M. Butler.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES received daily. Everything usually kept by green grocers constantly on hand. Peas, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Onions, Strawberries, Cucumbers, and Squashes. All kinds of Early Spring Vegetables. [illegible]

Wanted to Rent.

A COTTAGE of [illegible] in a good neighborhood. [illegible]

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DAN McDUFFIE & [illegible] to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, [illegible] street, Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 6 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Georgia. Repairing done in good style and warranted. mar15—dly

THE DIXIE LAMP.

G. L. GREEN[illegible] the best and cheapest lamp made. It is a southern production, of southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address [illegible] May 2, 1874—dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent and dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination of titles of all lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast corner Public square, Gainesville, Georgia.

DENTISTS.

DENTIST.—Dr. [illegible] D. D. S., Assistant Dentist, No. [illegible] Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. over Chamberlin & Boynton's. may15—dm

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta Georgia, has permanently located at No. [illegible] Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

D. A. S. [illegible] Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 41 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

R. W. H. NEAL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and Middle Circuits. april9—dly

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AUGUSTA, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

L. C. HOYL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible]

GUMMS & MOON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office: Up-stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Georgia. mar8—dly

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, [illegible] Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care.

A. C. McALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. mar8—dly

GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sparta, Georgia. mar8—dly

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar8—dly

W. J. RAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, Georgia, practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to Collections.

JOHN T. JORDAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPARTA, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to Collections. mar8—dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga.

JAMES M. GUERRY. J. B. JAMES.
GUERRY & JAMES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and else where by special contract. May 17, 1874—6m

J. A. ANSLEY. WM. A. BYRD.
ANSLEY & BYRD, Attorneys at Law, Americus, Ga., will practice in the Southwestern & Albany Circuits, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States Courts at Savannah. Will give prompt and strict attention to professional business.

W. T. ONEAL, Attorney at Law, [illegible] will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits. Special attention given to collections. feb17—ly

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law.—Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1—dm

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON.
CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 16 and 18 Kimball House, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. feb1—dm

HAMILTON YANCEY, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia, practices in all the Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. dec6—dm

L. B. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Covington, Newton county, Georgia. mar8—dm

J. T. SPENCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts.

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office with Garrard & [illegible], corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. aug27—dly

K. A. KIBBE & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia, (office over Ross & Brown's store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States Courts of Atlanta, Georgia.

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to collections. july18—dm

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts for the Southern and [illegible] Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june30—dly

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

SIMMONS & [illegible], Attorneys at Law Thomaston, Georgia. [illegible]

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Heard, Fayette, Henry, Meriwether and Troup, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta.

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] will practice in [illegible] Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States District Courts [illegible]

[illegible] & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. [illegible] Southwest Georgia a specialty. [illegible]

JAS. A. [illegible], Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, [illegible] Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, [illegible] Greene, Washington and Columbia.

[illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.
[illegible] City, County and State Circulation.

DESIRE REPUTATION.

[illegible]

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:
Sunday Morning, May 24, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12⅛a12¼.

Cotton closed in New York at 18⅛; in Liverpool at 8⅛.

The debt of St Louis, Mo., amounts to a little under $17,000,000.

There are in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, four daily morning and four evening newspapers.

The ablest and most successful merchants are, almost invariably, liberal advertisers.

General Joe Lane, who ran for Vice President in 1860, still living in Oregon, has joined the Catholic Church.

General Trochu has declared his intention of leaving France, and spending the remainder of his life in religious retirement.

Miss Katie Putnam is at her summer residence at Napierville, Ill., recuperating from the labors of the past season.

Kate Field, with all her experience in Washington, has never yet heard a noise more unearthly than the braying of a donkey.

A monument to the memory of Colonel R. A Smith, a soldier in the Confederate army, has been erected in Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Five years of Grant's Indian peace policy has cost $34 581,000; whereas, five years of War Department management cost only $19,728,000.

The anniversary of the victory of May 5, 1863, over the French army was celebrated with enthusiasm in the capital of Mexico and throughout the country.

A bill for the reduction of the rates of postage and for the general improvement of the postal service has been introduced in the Mexican Congress.

The New York Cotton Exchange has resolved to have the last call at three P. M, instead of four, as heretofore. The arrangement will continue throughout the summer, and give dealers a much needed respite from business during the hot weather.

The Crown Prince of Holland expects to marry the Princess Thyra of Denmark; so this fortunate Danish family will number another crowned head among its members, which already includes the King of Greece, the future Czarina of Russia, and the future Queen of England.

A lady was standing on a wharf in New York the other day, bidding adieu to friends about to sail for New Bedford, when the head of a huge cask of molasses that was being hoisted on an elevator above her burst out, and she was deluged with the sticky fluid. The Boston Post forgot to call it a rushing bath.

It is said that among the purchasers of the treasures of the Duke of Brunswick were agents of the Emperor William of Germany, Victor Emmanuel, the Emperor of Russia and the Khedive of Egypt, and that the last named of these is to become the purchaser of the eighty-karat diamond, with some others of the most valuable.

"A numismatist," says the Gaulois, "had taken a cab, a few days back, and, after paying the fare, discovered that he had inadvertently given the driver a coin of the greatest antiquity. 'Please to return me that piece,' he said to the man, 'for it is two thousand years old.' 'Nonsense!' said the driver, 'you must be jesting, since we are only in 1874.'"

A telegraph office for the dispatch of messages in the Turkish and other languages has recently been established at Bethlehem. Nearly two thousand years ago a message was received at Bethlehem, and from thence was sent to the uttermost parts of the earth without money and without price—a message which thrilled the world: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men."

Tea and coffee may be superseded by a Brazilian tree, which produces a fruit about the size of a walnut. The seeds are roasted, mixed with water and dried. Before being used they require grinding, when they fall into a kind of powder. The active principal is identical with that found in tea and coffee, but there is twice as much of it in these seeds, which are called Guarnana, as there is in tea.

To the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

MACON, May 18, 1874.

Desiring, above all things, unity of action by the Democrats of Georgia in our approaching elections, and knowing the great importance of harmony in our ranks, I have determined, with a view to these desirable ends, to call together the Executive Committee of the party on the first Wednesday in July, in Atlanta, for consultation. Until then it is desired that no action looking to nomination of candidates will be taken by the party. Gentlemen of the Committee, the interest of the people demand your attention.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR.,
Ch'mn Dem. Ex. Com.

CAPTAIN JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter, has laid upon our table a copy of Part 2, Vol. 48th, of the Decisions. As they are now ready, lawyers can at once supply themselves by application.

THE Oregon gubernatorial contest in June will be between the Radical Judge Tolman, the Independent Rev. Mr. Campbell, and the "Spoil-Hunter" Grover. There is no Democratic candidate.

STATE Treasurer Raines and Representative Mellish, both of New York, are crazed by money questions. The aberration of the former's mind has queerly taken a religious turn. Mr. Mellish rejects food and is daily growing worse.

AFTER a spicy debate, the House adopted an amendment permitting the Agricultural Reports to pass through the mails free of postage. The amendment was carried by 110 to 68, and is regarded as an entering wedge to split up the abolition of the franking privilege. The members are itching for a return of the old abuse; and are using the farmers to accomplish their object without incurring the odium of the people.

THE General Assembly will meet Tuesday at a given spot in that one-hundred-acre patch which is commonly called Rhode Island, to choose a successor of the Mr. Sprague, whose money and influence have gone where the woodbine twineth. The leading candidates are General Burnside and ex-Congressman Dixon; but as neither have a majority, the chances of Governor Henry Howard are considered good as a compromise candidate. Of the three, Dixon has the best and Burnside the least capacity, for senatorial duties.

MR. STEPHENS' article excludes much from this page. Our advertisements, too, are quite heavy, still we give our readers an unusually large amount of general reading.

The telegraphic news is interesting. The passage by the Senate of the Civil Rights Bill, important action of the Methodist General Conference, appear among other items.

Our special Texas correspondent had another very interesting letter. He is sitting [illegible] Lover's Leap with a young lady, and [illegible]

Our Northern Visitors.

[illegible] sentatives of the people of New York than their more famous contemporaries in the metropolis. The fifty or sixty members of the visiting party are about evenly divided in political sentiment, and it is fair to say that a worthier party has rarely visited the South. Their subscribers [illegible] agriculturalists, and men of capital and energy, ever ready to better their fortunes. Such men form the [illegible] populous State. Georgia, [illegible] Atlanta, needs just such people [illegible] that they can come [illegible] own. [illegible] air pure [illegible] and fertil [illegible] all the f [illegible] genuity [illegible] pendence.

The party have been the recipients of splendid ovations in their [illegible] march from the [illegible] to Atlanta. They deserve [illegible] in Atlanta [illegible] that they will [illegible] all through their Northern homes. Atlanta's enterprising business men should, and assuredly will, improve the short stay of these New York gentlemen to explain the advantages of the Gate City as the interior trade-center of the South. Let them see the city on Monday in all its bustle and activity.

As we are now informed, the party will arrive on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, and leave, by a special train on the State Road, at noon of Monday, for Chattanooga. In another column will be found a list of our visitors, from which it will be seen that they come from some of the loveliest towns of Central New York. We cordially welcome our professional brethren from the Empire State of the North to the capital of the Empire State of the South—regretting that their stay will be limited to a few hours of daylight; but in the short time allotted our city there will be at least time to say "howd'y.' We tender them the freedom of THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING, from basement to flagstaff.

The Methodists and Temperance.

In the General Conference, on Thursday afternoon, a majority, and two minority, reports were presented from the Committee on Temperance. The former would forbid not only the unnecessary use, but the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. The first minority report was even stronger, making no exception of "cases of necessity," while the second minority report thought the present rule strong enough, and deprecated further legislation on the question.

The reports called out a series of interesting speeches. Dr. Hamilton demanded that the General Conference definitely define its position on the manufacture and sale of liquors. An overwhelming sentiment is sweeping over the country on the subject of temperance, and the church must acknowledge its position. Dr. Redford would expel members for using or making or selling ardent spirits. Dr. Evans said the present law did not meet the demands of the time, and he hoped such action would be taken as would answer the purposes. Dr. Regester was in favor of special legislation on this subject though it struck 50,000 members from the roll. Dr. R. was loudly applauded from the galleries and outside the bar.

The report in favor of letting the rule stand as it is, was voted down. The question then recurred on the first minority report, which would make the clause on page 97 of the Book of Discipline, read as follows: "Making, buying, selling or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors." This report was adopted by a vote of 135 to 33—being more than the two-thirds necessary for the change of one of the general rules. The Secretary was then instructed to send the resolution to the thirty-five annual conferences for their action.

Its final adoption is hardly a matter of doubt. As a telling blow aimed at the manufacture of and traffic in strong drinks, it is a remarkable event in the present sweeping temperance agitation. The great Church strikes at the very root of the business, and if the new rule be rigidly enforced after its adoption, it will do more to lessen intemperance and make the manufacture and sale of strong drinks disreputable, than all the efforts of all the crusaders under the sky.

CHICAGO Presbyterians are deeply moved by the case of Prof. Swing. For seven years he has been pastor of a wealthy and influential congregation in that city. He is considered the most eloquent preacher in the West. He is confessedly orthodox upon all doctrines except that of predestination. His soundness was never called in question except by Rev. Mr. Patton of Brooklyn, who cited him before the Presbytery for trial The trial lasted just one month, and resulted in the acquittal of Prof. Swing by a vote of 47 to 15—whereupon Patton gave notice of his appeal to the Synod. Prof. Swing has stopped further proceedings by the following dispatch: "I can not endure theological war. Please announce my withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church."

THE Association of Underwriters of the South was in session last week in Louisville. Before they adjourned on Thursday the following officers were chosen:

President—L. Mims, Savannah.
Vice-President—J. B. Morgan, Atlanta.
Secretary—Herman S. Johnson, Columbia
Executive Committee—W. P. Pattillo, Ga.; C. K. Knowles, N. C.; J. B. Ezell, S. C.; J. S. Raine, Fla.; W. S. Walker, Ala.; L. D. Wallace, Miss.; John B. Castleman, Tenn.; Wm. J. Whaling, La; Geo. C. Douglas, Texas; J. W. Wickersham, Ark; and Henry Bohl, Ky.

THE Relief Committee for Louisiana receives from the government 8,000 rations daily, and distributes between 30,000 and 40,000. The funds from private contributions will be exhausted in about ten days, and the necessities for help will last much longer than all the resources in sight. The committee is putting forth every effort to send out cotton seed, corn and rice. In that way they hope to afford relief in the shape of work, and to discourage idleness.

SALVINI, the distinguished Italian tragedian, was a first-class sensation on the floor of the House, for a short time on Thursday The members sought introductions, the galleries leveled their glasses at him, and the pages besieged him with autograph books. He gracefully did his level best to please all comers.

Another Suggestion for Congress.

Editors Constitution: From a multiplicity of counsellors we may extract wisdom. From a diversity of candidates we may choose a good one. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bales, compared with 33,000 last year and 11,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 4,000 bales compared with 5,000 last year and 2,500 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 76 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant every day. No rain. The first half of the week was windy and cool, the last half warm.

A week ago last year the thermometer was 81 degrees at noon. Clear and warm four days, cloudy and showery three days.

Next week the year before last the thermometer was 77 degrees. Clear and pleasant five days and cloudy and rainy two days.

RAIN.

There is an old proverb that "all signs of rain fail in dry weather." This is an error. It should read, "all guesses fail in dry weather." If all the broken bones and rheumatic joints could have been believed, this week we should have had plenty of rain. One person said he knew we should have two inches of rain at least. There are natural causes easily explained why it does not rain at this time, and why it will not for some time to come.

DROUGHT.

It is almost three weeks since the rains ceased, and where the ground has not been broken it is now too hard to plow. Many farmers are complaining of the dry weather already, and some have stopped work waiting for rain. To all such we say, keep your plows and hoes busy all the time stirring the ground, as it will produce moisture, and if you wait for rain it may be too late to work your crops when it comes. We do not see any signs of rain for some time to come.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.	1874	1873
Receipts this week	78	250
Receipts previously	52,514	28,782
	52,592	29,032
SHIPMENTS		
Shipments this week	48	315
Shipments previously	51,286	27,095
	51,334	27,410
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	1,258	1,272
PRICE.		
Low middlings	16½	17

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for next week for the past four years are as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873
Saturday	3,611	8,033	1,357	4,810
Monday	6,201	8,315	2,776	7,937
Tuesday	5,936	5,791	1,291	5,681
Wednesday	3,257	4,275	1,163	4,499
Thursday	4,166	7,499	1,543	3,456
Friday	5,785	5,470	2,359	4,858
Various	883	620	187	1941
	19,789	39,805	10,655	33,115

NEW YORK.

This market this week has been exactly the opposite of last week, having been dull, drooping and inactive for spots. Sales 5,677 bales, with a decline of 1-8 of a cent in the price. Contracts have been active. Sales 152,000 bales at an average decline of 1-2 a cent, all of which was on Monday last. Since then the price has been wavering, first up and then down again, without any change. The causes of the decline on Monday, were clear weather generally throughout the South, a little increase in the receipts, and a natural reaction after a sharp advance.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been dull all the week controlled by the same causes as the New York market. The sales have been small, at a decline of one-fourth of a cent in the price.

MARIETTA, GA., May 20, 1874.

Last year the prospect of our cotton crop at this time was splendid; good stands, and every prospect of making nearly double the amount of the year before, whilst this year the official report taken by the tax receiver, is that the acres in cotton are reduced 25 per cent. and stands generally poor; only 25 per cent. of guano used, compared with last year.

TUSKEGEE, ALA, May 21, 1874.

Crop prospects very gloomy. Poor stands of cotton, and still dying out. Farmers are disheartened, as there is the gloomiest prospect since the war, in this region.

NEWNAN, GA., May 21, 1874.

I have cultivated cotton for forty years, and there is the poorest prospect this year I ever knew. First, the heavy and long continued rains seemed to mat the top of the earth and run it together. Then the sudden drought has baked this top crust so nothing can grow. The planting in this section is about twenty-five per cent. less than last year, and the stands very poor indeed. If we do not have a light rain very soon our cotton crop cannot be over half of last years. The guano sold here is not over 20 per cent o' last year's sales. Our present stock of cotton is 700 bales, against 1,000 bales last year, same time.

BUREAU REPORT.

We have been asked a great many times "when will the Agricultural Bureau at Washington issue its first report of the cotton crop?" It should be published about the 15th of June; but is often known, privately, in New York by the 5th. The report is made up and compiled from letters written about the last days of May, by correspondents in each county in the cotton-growing States. Now, we cannot tell what that report will be; but if it corresponds with our information—which has been pretty generally obtained from the most reliable men—it will be an average of 10 to 12 per cent. less planted, and condition 8 to 10 per cent. poorer than last year same time. Texas will be an exception, as the planting and condition is fully up to last year in that State.

DECLINE.

Many persons are surprised at the present decline in contracts. We are not. We were surprised last week, when spots and contracts rose about one cent a pound. There was no basis, and no good ground for such a rise to take place at that time. If the price had risen ½ of a cent last week, and as much this week, we should have thought it perfectly natural and safe, but as it was forced up unnaturally, it should be expected that a reaction would take place. Spots have fallen only ¼ of a cent, but contracts were fully ½ a cent too high, and so they have only settled down to their real value. We have often expressed the opinion that if the price remained at a fair valuation, compared with the European markets, until after the first of June, so our surplus could all be exported, then we should have an active market, for a short time, with middlings in New York up to 20 cents, and possibly above, but this rise has come too soon.

PROSPECTS.

We do not expect any lower prices for spot cotton, either in New York or Liverpool, and think when any important change does come, it is more likely to be upward than downward. The sudden rise of one cent a pound, last week, not only caused many persons to forward their cotton and thus increased the receipts, but paralyzed our export trade; and this situation will have to change before we can hope for much better markets.

Gen. P. M. B. Young.

We have no hesitation in expressing our emphatic disbelief in any charges affecting Gen. Young's character either as a man or a representative of a Georgia constituency. If he needed money and could get it on [illegible]

Mr. Hill's Historical Address.

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., 18 May, 1874.

Editor of the Constitution:

With your kind indulgence I again resume, through the medium of your columns, the review of Mr. Hill's historical address. In my last article I stated that in this I would give the public a copy of the Resolutions which were submitted by me to the Georgia delegation in the Confederate Congress in my room in Richmond early in January, 1865; and which, according to Mr. Hill's last showing, he in conjunction with Mr. Davis acted with so much duplicity and deceit towards me in order to defeat.

Before entering, however, upon the main objects of this article, allow me to say a few words to those journalists and correspondents, who have so decidedly deprecated this discussion; and expressed such strong desire that it may be stopped. To these I say no one deprecates such discussions more than I do. No one has less taste for them; and no one more sedulously avoids them, so long as a due sense of honor will allow.

But in this controversy it must be borne in mind by all that I was not the aggressor. I have let Mr. Hill's *flings* and *fly-buzzings* at me pass unnoticed for years. It was only after he, in a paper purporting to be historical, had made the gravest charges against my integrity, honor and patriotism (which paper was extensively published throughout the State, and heralded by one or more at least of the press as the greatest production that had ever emanated from a Georgian) that I took these most wanton, reckless, groundless and unjust accusations in hand, intending then, as I still do, if life and strength shall be spared me, to deal with them as they deserve.

Disguised as these charges against me were, and therefore the more atrocious, because they were not open and manly, yet all intelligent readers saw clearly that the leading object of Mr. Hill's address was, not only to champion the ability, wisdom, fidelity and high statesmanship of Mr. Davis in the conduct of the Confederate struggle; but to make the impression that he would have succeeded in securing our rights and liberties, if it had not been for a set of "malcontents," no better than Catalines, who were giving the enemy "aid and encouragement" from the beginning; and that the chief leader of these "malcontents" was no less a personage than the Vice President himself. This was the unmistakable import of the paper. The address, moreover, was so prepared, be it also remembered, to be filed in the archives of a historical society in that State, in which it is my chief pride to have been born, and for the maintenance of the rights, interests, honor and glory of whose people the greatest energies of my life have been devoted.

Of what Mr. Hill said of Mr. Davis' "christian character," and "statesmanship" I felt no disposition to say a word. On these matters I was perfectly willing to let the impartial judgment of posterity be rendered without any comment by me; as is clearly expressed in the books I have written, and to which Mr. Hill alludes and characterizes, as aids to the enemy "in their efforts to pervert and falsify" our history. How far the enemy or the perverters of history can take any comfort from these works of mine the public must judge. In them there is, be it further remembered, no assailment of Mr. Davis, Mr. Hill or anybody else, engaged on our side in that greatest and noblest struggle that any people ever entered upon in defense of clear and unquestionable rights. In them the justice of the cause is in the opinion of many unanswerably vindicated; while its disastrous failure is, unquestionably, most deeply lamented. This failure, however, was not attributed to the treachery or want of proper devotion to it on the part of any one. Throughout these writings my views and those of others on all the leading essential points as to the proper conduct of the struggle, on our part, have been given with truth and candor. Throughout I admitted, as I believed, that all did their duty to the best of their ability; but left it for those who shall come after to judge of the wisdom, as well as patriotism, of the respective policies suggested. In all my intercourse with Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, I was free, frank and candid, as well as intensely earnest, as the records abundantly show. If there was anything of a treacherous character in any of my propositions or designs they were first made known to him, who held the helm, and his immediate advisers. Mr. Davis was at the head. He was at the helm throughout. He was mainly looked to by all. Congress granted every thing he asked, even the declaration of Martial Law, conscription, the unconstitutional suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, impressments or seizure of property without just compensation; and the trial of citizens, not in the army, by military courts, to say nothing of other most extraordinary measures; but these measures were not granted without the most earnest, as well as sincere protest of myself and others, who saw, as we believed and said, (not factiously or with any view of creating dissensions, but with all sincerity and earnestness), that nothing short of a most lamentable catastrophe and ruin would attend such a course if persisted in. The course was persisted in, the catastrophe with its ruin ensued. I felt it as sorely, but bore it as patiently, as any one. I had no disposition, however, to charge him or anybody else with bad motives, much less treachery; for in my opinion then and now, no instance of a more united and devoted people to any cause, in any previous stauggle for the right (whatever differences may have existed amongst them as to the proper policy to be pursued for success), is to be found in the annals of the world. This was one of the chief consolations after the contest was over; and I looked upon it, and was disposed to treat it as the crowning glory which shed a mellowing halo over all our misfortunes, sad as they were. It, like charity's veil, covered all the faults, frailties, and even blunders on the part of any whose errors in judgment or action either in the field or council chambers might have either directly or indirectly contributed to the result.

It was Mr. Hill who stepped forward and put forth a paper charging these calamities to the conduct of treacherous "malcontents," of which I was chief! Can any sane or just man suppose I could be silent under these circumstances, even with "one foot in the grave?" No, sir! I had cause for the discussion, and it will not be stopped by me until his most wanton allegations and assaults are fully answered and thoroughly repelled. This is due not only to myself but to the truth *of history*.

So much by way of introduction to this article. I now proceed with the main subject before me.

Up to this time I have seen nothing from Mr. Hill upon my first article except what he said after his characteristic manner upon the collateral and immaterial issue of his presence in Richmond during the time Mr. Davis had the appointment of the commissioners to the Hampton Roads Conference under consideration, which was fully replied to in my last. I therein showed from his own account of his double dealing, not to say treachery towards me, he would take less honor than of ignominy by the establishment of the fact as he asserted it to be. There that matter still rests, and may rest forever so far as I am concerned. Not a word as yet have I seen from him upon a single one of the several other real issues between us presented in my first article.

But to proceed. The public must bear in mind that in his address Mr. Hill singled out as one of the most important instances of the treacherous machinations of the "malcontents" a certain mischievously concocted movement in the Georgia legislature, in 1864, to alienate the people against the cause; and boastfully in effect claimed that he had defeated the scheme, with a full account of his ganderleering to Mr. Davis upon this signal exploit on his return to Richmond.

Now, to show all this in its true light, and the real character Mr. Hill acted in this matter, a few facts will suffice. A proper exhibition of his conduct in connection with these machinations is not only pertinent in the general discussion of the subject, but has an important bearing upon the part he acted, according to his own showing, in relation to the Resolutions prepared by me in Richmond the ensuing December, which are as follows:

The facts are these: During the first part of the year 1864, I was at home, prostrate with severe illness, as I now am. I saw from the papers that another bill was before the Confederate Congress for another suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible]

[illegible] reached that point yet. The bill, however, [illegible] Senators, [illegible] Hill and Governor [illegible] understood [illegible] agreed [illegible] policy [illegible] matters [illegible] had repeatedly urged upon Mr. Davis in relation to the proper course we should pursue towards that large party at the North known [illegible] should be a leading object with us, I thought, to [illegible] before the masses of the North and the world that we were struggling, not for dynasty, but for the sovereignty of each State, and the rights and liberties for which our common ancestors had so gloriously struggled against England. In this view I thought a vast deal might be accomplished by us in shaping, even indirectly, by appealing to the State Rights Party at the North, the issues of the Presidential election to come off there the next November. Lincoln's defeat and the overthrow of the Centralists I looked upon as of the *utmost importance* for our ultimate success.

Understanding, as I have said, that Mr. Hill agreed with me on each of these points as to *internal* and *external* policy, and hearing that he was at home in March before the assembling of the extra session of the Legislature, referred to by him, I invited him to my house, that we might have a full and free conference upon all these subjects, especially upon the point of how far it would be proper for the State authorities to speak out on these questions, even though the administration was silent upon them. I had previously conferred fully with Gov. Brown, and Hon. Linton Stephens and others, upon these matters. They all agreed fully with me. Our object was not treacherous machinations, not to express any want of confidence in Mr. Davis, not to array the people factiously against the Confederate Administration—but, by harmonious concert of action in Georgia and all her associates, to guide the Confederate Administration on that line of policy, both *internally* and *externally*, upon which alone, in my judgment, it could possibly succeed. This was my most patriotic object, whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise.

Mr. Hill visited me as requested. It was shortly before the meeting of the Legislature, as stated. And how far he concurred with me and my treasonable plot against Mr Davis or his policy may be seen from what he wrote me in reference to our conference so had, on his return to LaGrange. I have a letter before me written by him from that place, dated March 14th, 1864, from which I submit the following extract:

"1. We agree on the first main idea: That State sovereignty and self-government are the great stakes at issue in this contest; and that recognition of this fact is the only basis of settlement.

2. We both agree there must be a change of administration and policy in the United States before we can have peace.

3. We both agree that, it is our duty *now* to make known, in every possible way, to the people of the North and to the world, that we are ready to negotiate on the basis of State sovereignty and free goverment.

4. You invoke Georgia to move in this matter *now* and I agree with all my heart. In different language we *certainly* concur in the idea, that it is proper for the *States to move* in the settlement which is to involve their separate existence and sovereignty.

5. We *appear* to differ on the point as to whether proposals should be made to Mr. Lincoln. You think such proposals should be made *after victory*. I think victory is a condition precedent to any negotiation, and that, as *matters now stand*, we cannot propose to Mr. Lincoln. The difference is not great. In my judgment, none of the States of the late United States can ever have peace or good government until the whole idea, spirit, policy and body of abolitionism is *crushed, out* and *destroyed*. Now is the time to crush it out. We must throw upon it the whole weight and odium of this war. We *can* do this and it *will* crush it. This done, we can then settle the terms of government and the terms of association. Anything attained with abolitionism *crushed*, is better than anything possible with abolitionism not crushed. Lincoln's defeat in the next ensuing election will ensure that crushing. Peace will follow. His accession to power was the declaration of war. His continuance in power has been the continuance of war. His ejection from power will be the end of war. Here is the weight beneath which the idea, the power, and the hopes of abolitionism and the spirit of Puritanic inter-meddling must lie buried forever. I think, therefore, that policy as well as necessity indicates that we should now make a *direct* appeal to the people of the United States against Lincoln and his policy and his party, and make them join issue at the polls in November, *we shaping that issue* To make this issue, or rather appeal, the more distinctly, I think we ought to hold intercourse with Lincoln only under the rules of war and as an *enemy*, making prominent as the *reason* that he will not permit any other intercourse consistent with our honor; but that we have always been, are now, and ever will be, ready to negotiate with the United States through agents with whom we can have peaceful interviews with honor. That agent we will recognize in those who concede that the States are separate, equal sovereign political communities and who will be willing to negotiate on the basis.

On the leading idea we certainly agree and details shall not divide.

6. As to a Convention of the States, I think that is the certain conclusion from our common premise. *State* action we both urge. You *separate* action in certain States; I, joint action *for separate* ratification, to accomplish in part the very result you propose.

Our paths will meet at the same goal, and I am willing to walk along with you for *company*."

The italics in the above extract are made to conform to the manuscript. It will be recollected that the object of the conference with Mr. Hill was to ascertain his views as to the propriety and policy of the Governor and Legislature at its approaching session to discuss and adopt resolutions announcing the principles on which peace negotiations should be inaugurated, not by the States separately, but by the Confederate authorities at Richmond with a view to the effect of the announcement of such terms and principles upon the masses of the North in their next election. The message of Governor Brown and the resolutions introduced into the Legislature by Hon. Linton Stephens on this point, and which resolutions passed both branches of the General Assembly, were in strict conformity to the line on which Mr. Hill wrote me he agreed "with all his heart." This the message and resolutions on record fully establish.

As to the matter of *apparent* disagreement between us, as set forth in his 5 head, I barely remark that I did not then, nor now, see as his words stand any even *apparent* difference. Neither of us thought of any State proposing terms of separate State settlement to Lincoln or his government under any circumstances whatever; and as to my idea that the offers of terms of peace on the principles announced should be made by the proper authorities after victories by us, the time *then* seemed to me to be most opportune and appropriate.

On the 20th of February, only a few weeks before, Colquitt had achieved his signal triumph at Ocean Pond in Florida, over Seymour, putting his whole army to rout, and capturing two thousand five hundred prisoners, besides large amounts of munitions of war. Two days after that Forrest at Okolona, Mississippi, by one of his most extraordinary exploits had checked Sherman's march with an army of 50,000 men; and stopped what was supposed to be a most formidable contemplated movement on Mobile.

Not many weeks after this followed also Dick Taylor's splendid victories in Louisiana; where with not over 25,000 men he had routed Banks' forces of over 40,000 and had captured an immense amount of army stores with other valuable property. So far as concerns the point of *time*, therefore, no period, it seemed to me, could have been more fortunate for the Governor and Legislature to speak as they did, if it were proper for them to speak upon the subject at all. And yet for thus speaking this action of Governor Brown and the Legislature was severely denounced by the administration papers at Richmond. Hence came all the subsequent unjust charges against men of Georgia in high official position of favoring "a counter revolution" with a view of making *separate terms* of peace with the enemy. A more infamously slanderous accusation was never put forth by the most malignant assailant of virtue, integrity, truth, and honor.

The only seemingly rational objection I ever heard raised against this action, either in Milledgeville or Richmond was that the public discussion of the question of Peace by the civil authorities would have a bad effect upon our army, and cause luke-warmness and desertions in that quarter. I took no such view of the subject, but thought it would have the contrary effect upon our troops by inspiring them with the great principles for which they were struggling; while it would tell most essentially upon the Northern army, and the Northern masses at home by thoroughly informing them of the objects and principles for which we were fighting, and enabling them to see and understand clearly that their liberties, as well as ours, were involved ultimately in the contest. What I said to the Legislature on this point when the resolutions were under consideration is as follows: (See Cleveland, page 784)

"[illegible]

[illegible] right's [illegible] Constitution [illegible] They and we all had quit the Union when the rights of all of us were no longer respected under it, but we had rescued the Constitution—the Ark of the Covenant—and this is what they went forth to defend. These were [illegible] These are the sentiments with which [illegible] for the war have been made. There are thousands of them which your State would have been filled to the last man whose services can be relied upon [illegible] not been resorted to.

"You cannot therefore find these gallant defenders of constitutional liberty [illegible] that, while they are battling for [illegible] common right of all [illegible] sacred watch and guard over the same in the public councils. They will enter the fight with renewed vigor, from the assurance that their toil and sacrifice and blood will not be in vain, but that when the strife is over and independence is acknowledged, it will not be a bare name, a shadow and a mockery, but that with it they, and their children after them, shall enjoy that liberty for which they now peril all. Next to this, the most encouraging message you could send them is, that while all feel that the brunt of the fight must be borne by them, and the only sure hope of success is in the prowess of their arms, yet every possible and honorable effort will be made by the civil departments of the Government to terminate the struggle by negotiation and adjustment upon the principles for which they entered the contest."

In this conjecture I was not mistaken; for I received numerous letters from the army, from privates and officers, as well of the lower as the higher grades. All expressed the highest gratification on the perusal of what I had said. One a gallant colonel, who had raised a regiment and gone to the field early in 1861, but in March, 1864, was at home dying of disease contracted in the army, wrote amongst other things: That he thanked God that his life had been spared to read that speech. Another, from an equally gallant colonel, who entered the service about the same time as the first, who was still in harness, and whose whole soul was in the cause, wrote saying in substance: That he would rather have been the author of that speech than the wearer of all the laurels won by the first Napoleon! One of these letters (I have them all) was from Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and a nobler hearted, or truer man to the cause than he never lived or died. His letter was written only a few days before his life was cheerfully given up in defense of that cause at Cold Harbor in Virginia. Another was from Pope Walker, the first Secretary of War, and then a Brigadier General in the army.

But enough for the present on the point of the effect of this Georgia Peace movement upon the spirits of the men in front who were bearing the brunt of the struggle.

So much then for this action of the Georgia Legislature, and the part Mr. Hill took in it.

A few more facts may not be out of place before the presentation of my Richmond Resolutions referred to, or before our paths met at that "goal" to which he was to "walk with me for company."

Soon after the action of Governor Brown and the Georgia Legislature, notwithstanding it was so roundly denounced, I again wrote to Mr. Davis in all candor and earnestness urging upon him the importance of this line of policy on his part, as well all Confederate authorities, in view of the approaching Northern elections. Strong indications were constantly reaching us from that quarter going to show that the masses of the people there were opposed to the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the Southern States. The Chicago Convention assembled in August, and nominated their presidential candidates upon a platform containing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

The basis of the Federal Union of the States all know was the separate sovereignty of each State. The Presidential election at the North was to turn upon the merits of this resolution.

What response, I thought, ought to be made to it by our public authorities and presses, can be seen by reference to my reply to a letter to Messrs. Scott, Ross, and Washington, of Macon, Georgia, to be found in Cleveland's work, before referred to, page 191, which letter was no less decidedly denounced in the same quarters, than had been the action of the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Davis entered the list himself; and in a speech at Columbia, South Carolina, took occasion most violently and offensively to oppose the policy of inaugurating negotiations for peace through the assemblage of a general convention of all the States. He opposed it, and not only on constitutional grounds, but said in substance, that there was no road to peace, but by the sword, or in his own words, that "the only way to make spaniels civil was to whip them."

That most unfortunate speech, in my judgment, re-elected Lincoln, whose defeat Mr. Hill, in March before, considered, as I did, so essential to peace on proper principles.

But in the meantime Gen. Johnston had been, under a like misfortune, removed from the head of the army in Georgia. Atlanta had fallen, and before Mr. Hill and I had met at the "goal" in Richmond in December, other misfortunes equally heavy had fallen upon us. Not only had Lincoln been re-elected, (which would have been prevented by a change of less than 50,000 votes in a few of the Northern States), but Sherman was on his "grand march to the sea;" and it was Hood, instead of Sherman, who was then on the eve of his retreat from Nashville quite as disastrous as was Bonaparte's "from Moscow."

Our affairs were then indeed in a most critical, as well as alarming condition. I did not, however, even then give up farther struggle on our part as hopeless. The views then entertained by me can be seen by reference to the abstract of a speech made by me in secret session of the Confederate Senate, as given in second volume, page 587, of the "War between the States." Our only hope, however, in my opinion, lay in an immediate and thorough change of our policy, internally and externally.

The resolutions to which Mr. Hill refers, which I had drawn up for Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, and which were submitted by me in my room to the Georgia delegation early in January, 1865, embodied my views of a change of our external policy towards the peace party at the North.

The masses at the North, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's re-election, as was well known, were "tiring of the war;" especially a war for the subjugation of the Southern States. Besides the Chicago resolution and the fierce canvass over it, just ended; soon after the assembling of the Federal Congress in December, 1864, a resolution was introduced in one of the Houses of that body repeating the Chicago proposition for the inauguration of negotiations for a peaceful solution of the conflict through a general convention of all the States.

One of the main objects of my Resolutions was for our Congress to make a favorable response to these clear indications of a large party at the North of a desire to end the war upon proper principles. The Resolutions were drawn with special reference to what I understood to be Mr. Hill's views of "joint action for *separate* ratification," specially in reference to Missouri and Kentucky, in which States no regular convention of the people had ever given due expression of their sovereign will.

My object, (as I fully concurred with them on this point,) was that "our paths" in this particular should "meet at the same goal." These are the Resolutions so drawn up and submitted:

"1. Resolved, That the independence of the Confederate States of America, based upon the constitutional compact between the sovereign States composing the Confederacy, and maintained for nearly four years of gigantic war, justly claim from their former associates, and from the world, its recognition as a rightful fact.

"2. Resolved, That all the States which composed the late American Union, as well those embraced within the present United States, as those embraced within the Southern Confederacy, [illegible]

[illegible] but by a rational [illegible] of the [illegible] people [illegible] sources, and [illegible]

"4. Resolved, That [illegible] in the present [illegible] associations of [illegible] can be [illegible] the individual [illegible] on the part of at least those States whose [illegible] may be justly regarded as doubtful, [illegible]

"5. Resolved, That [illegible] and we give a hearty response to these views and wishes for a suspension of the present conflict of arms and an appeal to the forum of reason, to see if the [illegible] justly adjusted by amicable settlement without the further effusion of blood.

"6. Resolved, That being wedded to no particular, or exclusive mode of initiating, or inaugurating negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement and adjustment of the questions now in issue between the United States and Confederate States, it is the judgment of this Congress that if it should be more agreeable to the government and people of the United States, or even a large and respectable portion of them, that the questions should be submitted to the consideration of commissioners, or delegates from each State, one or more to be assembled in the character of a convention of all the States, than to plenipotentiaries appointed in the usual way (as lately manifested as aforesaid) then such a plan of initiating negotiations should be acceded to, or proposed by the Confederate States. Such convention being acceded to, or proposed only as an advisory body. The commissioners or delegates to it being authorized by the treaty making power of each government respectively not to form any agreement or compact absolutely between States, but simply to confer, consult, and to agree if possible, upon some plan of peaceful adjustment to be submitted by them to their respective governments.

"This mode of inaugurating negotiations in the opinion of this Congress would be relieved of all possible constitutional objections by the consent of the properly constituted authorities of the two governments. With such consent the proposed delegates would but act in any view of the subject as commissioners appointed in any other way to negotiate for peace; and whatever they might agree upon, or propose, would be subject to the approval, or disapproval of the two governments respectively; and subject to the approval or disapproval of the particular States whose sovereign rights might be involved.

"And inasmuch as the authorities at Washington have heretofore rejected all formal offers for a free interchange of views, looking to negotiations made by our authorities, and as we deem it a high duty not only to our gallant citizen soldiers in the field, but to the whole body of our people, as well as our duty to the cause of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, that Congress should omit or neglect no effort in their power to bring about negotiations if possible; therefore be it further

"7. Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States be informed of these resolves; and that he be requested to grant permission to three persons, to be selected by the House of Representatives (members from each State voting in such selection by States, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice in each case) to cross our lines, who shall immediately proceed to ask and obtain, if possible, an informal interview, or conference with the authorities at Washington, or any person, or persons who may be appointed to meet them to see if any such plan of inaugurating negotiations for peace upon the basis above set forth can be agreed upon, and if not, to ascertain and report to the President and to Congress, any other or what terms, if any, of peaceful settlement may be proposed by the authorities at Washington. Should this effort fail we shall have the consolation of knowing that we in our high and responsible trusts have done our duty, we shall have given assurance to our people that we have done all that we can do in our position, and capacity to end the strife upon just and proper principles; and the rejection of this overture by the President of the United States, will afford additional evidence to the people of those States, that he is urging this unnatural war, not for peace, or the good of his country, but for purposes of the most unholy ambition, while it will demonstrate to our people that his object as to them is nothing short of either subjugation or extinction."

With the exception of that part of the resolutions which provided for the appointment of the Commissioners by Congress, instead of the President, I understood Mr Hill to give them his hearty approval when they were first submitted to the Georgia delegation, on the occasion to which Mr. Hill refers. With my explanation on that point, stated in my last article, he seemed to be perfectly satisfied—he took them, went over to Mr. Davis, and reported him as also satisfied. Little did I think then that he was acting the part towards me and them as disclosed in his "unwritten history of the Hampton Roads commission." Little did I think that he was plotting with Mr. Davis to make "the negotiation doctors take their own medicine, mixed to suit themselves," by deceitfully using the Blair proposition, which looked to a totally different object, in order to defeat what he seemingly so cordially approved.

What Mr. Hill says in his "unwritten history" about what passed between him and Mr. Hunter about these resolutions, and Mr. Hunter's surprise that the Georgia delegation had agreed to support them, is one of the most extraordinary statements I ever saw gravely put forth as true history. Mr. Hunter was as well informed of the nature and character of these resolutions as was Mr. Hill himself. They were announced to the whole Senate on the 6th day of January, before Mr. Blair's first advent in Richmond. It was on that day I addressed that body in secret session. On the conclusion of that speech Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, rose and asked me to give in detail what I proposed as to a change in our external policy. These Resolutions in substance, (I did not have a copy of them with me,) were in detail and by number answered to that body, and so far as I learned or was informed, not a single Senator objected to them. The general understanding, as reported to me, was that they would unanimously pass the Senate. They were to be reported in the House, and the like general understanding, as reported to me, was that upon a count they would pass that body by a decided majority. They were to be taken up in the House and passed the first week in February, as soon as other important and pressing internal measures could be disposed of.

This was the general understanding, as reported to me, when Mr. Blair left on the 26th of January. It now seems from Mr. Hill's late account that the Blair proposition for a secret Military Convention to maintain the Monroe doctrine, was used by Mr. Hill and Mr. Davis, with the sole view of defeating this change of our external policy towards the masses of the North, whose interest in the overthrow of the Centralists then in power there was the same as ours. It is true I did persistently decline to be one of the commissioners so to be chosen by the House. It is also true I did not think the commissioners proposed to be raised by my Resolution would be received by Mr. Lincoln. I had no such idea or expectation; but I did think and believe that the appointment of such a commission by our Congress with such a response to the increasing sentiment of the North for a withdrawal of the questions at issue from the field of arms, to the forums of reason and justice, would have its effect in turning out the Centralists in their future elections. Meantime, if we by abandoning indefensible positions, and avoiding pitched battles and keeping our reduced army in the field, and the flag afloat for a year or two, by a total change of our internal policy as indicated in my speech in secret session referred to, I did think and still think, the final result, would have been far different from what it was.

It was only when I saw how Mr. Davis had used the Blair proposition, and persisted in his purpose to still continue to hold Richmond under the circumstances I gave up the further struggle on our part as hopeless.

All these matters I now refer to only in self defense, against Mr. Hill's most wanton impeachment of my integrity, patriotism and honor, and that of others "the latchet of whose shoes" he "is not worthy to unloose." What words could properly characterise the conduct of Mr. Hill towards me in regard to these Richmond resolutions, and the part he acted, according to his own showing in the Hampton Roads affair? If anything in Barere's memoirs exceeds it in—no, I will leave others to judge of it as they please. My own acts and conduct, as well as patriotism throughout this disastrous struggle, as well as throughout my life, I submit to the impartial arbitrament of an intelligent public now and for all time to come. All I want is for the real truth of the facts to go fairly before that august tribunal. But the foregoing is quite enough for one article. I am not yet, however, half through with Mr. Hill, if life and strength be spared.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

They tell a queer story about the doctors in a certain Texas town, who were all away last summer to attend a medical convention. They were absent about two months, and on their return found all their patients had recovered, [illegible]

FOR ARSENAL AT ROME.

TALK ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—General Young will introduce a bill Monday providing for the establishment of a working arsenal at Rome, [illegible] location because of its climate and proximity to iron mills.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill in the Senate is creating much talk. [illegible] the House some think doubtful [illegible]

TOMMY HAUCK.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.
Five Thousand Oil [illegible]
[illegible]

VERY LATEST.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

DECLINES THE NORTHERN OVERTURES.

A LENGTHY REPORT ON THE QUESTION.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday, the committee on Fraternal Relations with the Northern church reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought to guard against all misapprehensions, and to declare that the organizations are not involved in fraternity. In our view of the subject, the reasons for a separate existence of the two branches of the Methodist Church are such as to make a corporate union undesirable and impracticable. The causes which led to a division in 1844 have not disappeared.

Reference is made to the inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to the General Conference and to the difference in the power claimed by the two branches as inherent to the General Conference.

On the subject of slavery the report says that the position of the Southern Methodism is scriptural; our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church, and says that following the indications of Providence, we have, without abandoning this move, adapted our Methods to the changed condition of the African race. Many then had been drawn away from us by appliances that we were not prepared to counteract, but a remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them titles and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan; we could not adopt theirs. The report then gives the details of an effort made by the Southern branch in 1846 to reconcile the differences and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive commissioners; also a renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the conference of 1872 brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquillity and fellowship to our alienated communion upon a permanent basis, alike honorable to all. Special stress is laid upon the necessity of recognizing the plan of operation originally prepared by the Church South. It says the plan of separation is too important to be lightly esteemed by us. If its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated, we are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a formal fraternity would be defective that would leave out of view the questions in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and ourselves. These questions relate to the course pursued by some of our accredited agents while prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day against our earnest protest and remonstrance. Although feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things, we stand ready to meet our brethren in a spirit of Christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles of justice and equity. The report expresses regret that the Northern commissioners were not empowered to agree on a plan of settlement, and says "we are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and owing to many considerations which might justify a greater reserve, we will not appoint a delegation to return the greeting so gracefully conveyed to us, but will provide for a commission to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling the disturbing questions. An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident that a large majority endorsed the sentiment expressed in the report, but were in favor of not complicating a basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to the old difficulties between the two bodies. The report was finally recommitted.

MR. MELLISH DEAD.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Congressman Mellish is dead. He worried himself to his bier over National finances.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The Athletics beat the Hartfords by a score of 13 to 9.

GERMAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Clovis Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to France presented his credentials to President MacMahon to-day. Speeches conveying the friendliest assurances were exchanged.

THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next to enable the Ministry to arrange the order of business with the Constitutional Committee.

[illegible] CIVIL RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, near Hartford, Connecticut.

[illegible] ON STEEL.

The steel feature of tariff as telegraphed last night, has disappeared from the perfected tariff bill.

MONTGOMERY A PORT OF ENTRY.

HOUSE.—Military affairs occupied the main portion of the day.

A bill passed making Montgomery, Alabama, a port of entry with a Deputy Collector, at $1,000.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 23.—The bridal party made a general and unexpected [illegible]. There were some touching scenes and many tears in the offing, but the old ocean didn't seem to care.

AGREE TO SUPPORT THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 23.—A majority of the Assembly [illegible] resolved to support the new ministry [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico commences on Tuesday next, 26th instant, and continues four days. Over 80 horses already at Pimlico. All the famous stables North and South will be represented.

A CONDUCTOR [illegible]

[illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS. WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." [illegible]-ly

To be Read by the Ladies, Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street. Mothers, remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dtf

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,

Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart	65 cents
Medium, per quart	50 cents
Ordinary, per quart	40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE, Atlanta, Ga.

jan11—dtf

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 24, 1874.

To heal all internal strife,
Be sure and take the water of life.

COOL off these hot days on Thompson's superb Ice Cream.

SEE Robert Crawford's card, call upon him and get you a house.

KEEP cool and nice, by calling on Emery for your ice.

A SPLENDID Milch Cow for sale by may 24-2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

PHILLIPS & CREW have discovered a new species of bat, capable of undergoing many charges.

OFF FOR GAINESVILLE.—Payne's Chapel Sunday-school excurs to Gainesville next Friday.

SHOES a specialty at Cohen & Selig's closing out sale. Call on us. may24-1w

THE Memorial Association will have a moonlight picnic to Stone Mountain, Wednesday night, June 3d.

BEAU BERRY'S cold, sparkling and delicious soda water is not "hard to take" this hot weather. It is refreshing and cooling.

MESSENGER COLT.—Colonel B. Peters has a messenger colt raised on his farm that fitly illustrates that good horses and fine horses can be raised in Georgia.

CHINA and Cocoa Mattings a specialty at the carpet store of may24-2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

INEQUALITIES.—According to some agricultural statistics, Union county in this State raises 14,000 bales of cotton, and Houston county 8,000 bales.

THE cheapest place in the city for fine clothing is at corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. may 24-1w COHEN & SELIG.

MISS CORRIE D. REDMOND, formerly of Georgia, now of New Orleans, was married on the 14th inst., in the latter place to Dr. Fred. Barrett, of Mississippi.

GO TO M. RICH'S new store, 29 Whitehall street, and get a fine Oil Chromo for nothing. may 24-d1w

PICNICS.—We are compelled to omit notices of several picnics which occurred yesterday on account of the pressure upon our columns.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Pomological Society resumed its meetings yesterday. There was a fine attendance, and a fine exhibition of strawberries, gooseberries, etc.

LADIES, READ.—We shall offer special inducements during this week in *Dress Goods*. Black Grenadines a specialty. STEINHEIMER BROS., may24—d3t 48 Whitehall street.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Fifth Baptist Church give a strawberry festival at Lochrane's Hall, in the Republic Block, on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 26th and 27th instants.

SIXTY FIVE Saratoga Trunks still on hand, which must be sold out during this week, regardless of cost, at the may24-d3t NEW YORK STORE.

COLORED PICNIC.—Some two hundred and fifty or three hundred colored people had a picnic excursion yesterday to Vining's Station. They were accompanied by a brass band, and evidently meant to enjoy themselves.

THE EASTMAN ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the only Actual Business College in the South. For Specimen of Penmanship and College Journal with full information, Address, may16-dtf DETWILER & MAGEE.

STEINHEIMER BROS. will open on Monday next a new line Domestic Goods, Belts, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Linens, and a full line Spring Cass. NEW YORK STORE, may21—d3t 48 Whitehall street.

GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE EXTRACTOR.—Having tested the above we can certify to its great value. It makes coffee rich, pure and clear as amber. As it boils it steams and drips the coffee, extracting every particle of aromatic and nutritious properties. Mr. John M. Palmer, at H. R. Power's store, has it.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT.—Mrs Martin's class of St Luke's Sunday school give a concert on next Friday night for the benefit of the Church. The children selected their own pieces and will give an interesting performance. We trust the little folks will be encouraged.

PICNIC TO MARIETTA.—The picnic of the First Methodist Church yesterday morning to Marietta was a huge one, and therefore a huge success. Some nine or ten cars were crowded with passengers. Prof. Courtney looked as happy as a bee in a buckwheat bloom. The day was beautiful and everything passed off with eclat.

CASSVILLE DECORATION.—The editor of the Cassville News, in speaking of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead there, says of the memorial address of Colonel J. D. Waddell: "For thirty minutes the audience were spell-bound by his magic eloquence. The speech was a model one, and there was but one objection to it, viz: it was too short." It is seldom that such an objection is urged.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Five Thousand Oil Chromos
Will be given away by
M. RICH,
29 Whitehall street.
Every purchaser of Dry Goods gets one.
may 24-d1w

THE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS PIC-NIC.—The Governor's Guards pic-nic to Stone Mountain next Tuesday. The exercises consist of target practice and dancing. The Cadets have been invited to participate. Lieutenant Lowry has consented to do all the speaking provided he is allowed to select the coolest place to rest in. The boys will have a good time, and we predict for them the largest pic-nic of the season. There will be shooting prizes for both officers and privates.

STATION HOUSE CHOIR BROKEN UP.—Pursuant to the resolution of Alderman A C Young, passed by Council last Friday night, some ten or twelve negro girls, convicts from the Recorder's Court, were yesterday removed from the guard house and put to work at the Fair Grounds. This move is a good one. Heretofore these girls could not be put in the city chain-gang, but remained in their cells doing nothing and spending the time singing. Guard-house Keeper Hutchins is nearly heart-broken at losing his choir, but will try to get over it.

HO! FOR PONCE DELEON SPRINGS.—The Atlanta Street Railroad is pushing the new line from the terminus of the Peachtree line to Ponce DeLeon Springs with vigor. The distance is one and a quarter miles, about one mile has been graded. Some of the cuts are twelve feet and some of the fills even greater. A bridge, three hundred feet long spans a ravine, the center is about forty feet above the branch. In cutting some of the hills the hands struck something harder than slate—rock. The rails and timbers are on the ground and will be laid down as rapidly as possible. It is expected that it will be in operation by July. At the terminus of the line a [illegible] will be erected for the convenience of passengers. This line [illegible]

Something for the Farmers.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Etc.

Yesterday having occasion to drop into the agricultural warehouse of S. Bar Wilson & Co., on Broad street, and having a few moments to spare, we took a stroll through the building.

"Up stairs and down stairs" we went. In addition to the ground floor, there are two immense basement store rooms, one above the other, the lower reaching down to the railroad tracks under the Broad Street Bridge. These store rooms are packed with all kinds of agricultural implements, machines, and machinery, from which a farmer can select anything he needs. There we saw

REAPERS AND MOWERS

of the Buckeye, Sprague, and also Wood's manufacture. These have their respective admirers among our planting friends, and are widely known. In the collection are Wheeler's Combined

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

which ranks among the best in the world. Of single threshers and fan mills of all varieties they have a large supply. For all the machinery Messrs. Wilson & Co. keep on hand

BELTING

in large quantity. In fact the farmer can find in this agricultural house just what he wants to run his farm, and the very latest improvements. We can not close this article without allusion to a little instrument, that is destined to find its way into a number of our flower gardens. It is the

HYDRONETTE,

or fountain pump. This can be readily used by a lady, and is almost invaluable for watering flower gardens and grass plants. It throws a stream for many feet, and is so light and simple that a child can operate it. We have tried one and know what we say.

The New York Editors.

The excursion party of New York editors will arrive in this city this evening. The following are the names of the excursionists and the newspapers they represent:

H N Beach and wife, Republic, Brockport.
B G Berry and wife, Telegraph, Norwich.
J N Bailey, Independent, Auburn.
C E Benton and wife, Advertiser, Fredonia.
W W Blakely, Herald, Springville.
J S Buckley and wife, Balston Spa.
C B Freeman, Democrat, Fonda.
Wm P Franklin, News, Coxsackie.
A W Ferrin and wife, Republican, Little Valley.
John P Gates, Tribune, Medina.
H S Grose, Journal, Balston Spa.
D S Halstead and wife, Courier, Syracuse.
A H Hall, Times, Watertown.
S G Hamlin, Union, Schenectady.
James B Hoff, Advertiser, Union Springs.
Henry Humphries, Independent, Mexico.
E M Johnson and wife, Herald, Oneonta.
A O Kessinger, Sentinel, Rome.
C H Keeler and wife, Record, Oswego.
M E Kenyon, Register, Moravia.
O H P Kinney, Advocate, Waverly.
H J Knapp, Journal, Auburn.
R S Lewis, Batavian, Batavia.
L B Muzzy, Democrat, Pulaski.
W McKinstry, Censor, Fredonia.
T F McIntosh, Republican, Delhi.
J E Member and wife, Standard, Fishkill.
S R Morgan, Mercury, Middleton.
Henry Noble, Post, Cambridge.
Edgar Parker, Gazette, Geneva.
A S Pease and wife, Sun, Saratoga.
D F Peck, Democrat, Nunda.
S B Pratt, Republican, Carthage.
J A Place, Times, Oswego.
B H Randolph and wife, Democrat, Warsaw.
A P Ripley, Advocate, Buffalo.
W A Smyth, Times, Oswego.
John W Slauson, Press, Middletown.
F T Scudder, Enterprise, Waverly.
P H Smith, Pioneer, Pawling.
E Soule, News, Sandy Creek.
Norman Seymour, Union, Mount Morris.
D D Waite, Advocate, Batavia.
C P Winegar, Recorder, Amsterdam.
J R Wilcox and mother, Mercantile Journal.
L Winfield, Standard, Montgomery.
S Wilson Wade, Times, Arcade.
J Wilson, Courier, Newark.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

Improvements and Ornamentation.

We noticed that Col. W. M. Nicholls has been adding considerably to the appearance of this famous hotel internally. Down stairs the fountain has been replaced and its base has been profusely ornamented with flowers. Above the fountain is suspended a vase containing gold fish. The arcade above is adorned with twenty-four hanging baskets of flowers and canary birds in cages. When the chandelier is illuminated, these ornaments are brought out in their full force. The indefatigable Colonel is making his hotel very attractive. Several families, including that of General Toombs, will spend the summer here and have already engaged board. The indications are that the house will be filled with guests by the time the hot season sets in. Colonel Nichols also contemplates improving the Kimball House Park in the rear of the Republic Block, and making it a resort for nurses and children.

Success the Best Criterion.

The Life Association of America, through their manager, General C. W. Field, have organized a branch of that sterling company at Americus, Ga., where a large amount of insurance has been taken. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Americus Branch L. A. A.:

Colonel Samuel H. Hawkins—President, (President Bank of Americus.)
Thornton Wheatley, Esq—Vice President, (merchant.)
Maj. Mores Speer—Treasurer and Secretary (Cashier Bank of Americus)
Dr. S H. Hawkins, Medical Examiner.
Georgia Department—Office DeGive's Opera House.
President—C. L. Redwine.
Secretary—J. H. Morgan.
Manager—General C. W. Field.

Church Notices.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Junction of Whitehall and Forsyth Streets. At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be services in the German language, by Rev. The. Koeberle.

At 4 o'clock P. M. services in the English language by Rev. Mr Kahn.

THE ATONEMENT.

Rev. S. L. Boilpaugh will discourse on this subject to-night in Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite the Cannon House.

Rev. W. H. Grigsby will preach at 11 A. M. in the same place.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Elder F. M. Harris having returned to the city, there will be preaching at this church this morning and to-night.

What is it made of!

'Dr S B Collins Painless Opium Antidote" is a perfect "dead shot" for the cure of the opium habit. Testimonials to this effect, with new orders for friends, continue to flow in to the Southern agent at this point, B M Wooley 38 South Broad street from all parts of the South, from Texas to Maryland.

The Water of Life.

THE Water of Life is flowing quite freely to the great relief of suffering humanity. Dyspeptics quaff it with delight, and the dispondent behold it with pleasure. That it is a sure and safe panacea those who have tried it readily attest. It has proved its right to the title, and has been indeed to many, the water of life.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN DISTRICT TURN-FEST.—The seventh annual meeting and festival of the Lookout Mountain District Turnfest of the North American Union of Turners will be held here this week, commencing on Tuesday, 26th instant, and concluding on Friday, 29th. The attendance, it is anticipated, will be large. Mayor Staub, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is expected.

The first day will be devoted to reception of delegates at the Turner's Hall, winding up with a concert and theatrical performance at night.

Wednesday the Turner's will parade through our streets and march to Oglethorpe Park, where an address will be delivered and the day devoted to amusements.

Thursday morning will be devoted to prize turning and the afternoon to gymnastic exhibition.

Friday the district delegates will hold their session and the prizes will be awarded. Among the prizes are watches, silver ice pitchers and goblets, gold balls, and standard works. A ball at night will close the festival.

BAD CASE OF DEFORMITY.—We saw yesterday a bad case of deformity; a lad nineteen years of age [illegible] grown for his age, named Jack Gantney from Taylor county, whose hands presented a shocking spectacle. The fingers were swollen to quadruple their natural size, distorted and twisted [illegible] the hands almost useless. His feet were likewise, rendering locomotion difficult. [illegible] two [illegible] the [illegible] for the disease is we are [illegible]

[illegible]

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS AND CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

11. [illegible] ....19 | 13. Brunswick........ 9
12. [illegible] 13

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT, Thursday, May 22, 1874.

COWLGEE CIRCUIT.

No 11 Argument concluded.

Nos 7, 8 and 9 Withdrawn.

No 20 Howard & Soule vs D H Reid et al. Trespass, from Putnam. Argued. L E Bleckley, for plaintiffs in error. Reese & Reese, W F Jenkins, contra.

No 10 Amos Brown vs S N Brown, executor. Relief, from Morgan. Billups & Brobston, for plaintiff in error. A G & F C Foster, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Brobston the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

Station House Report.

Besides the State arrests, elsewhere given, there were ten city arrests by the police yesterday. None important or interesting.

THE FIRST BAPTIST PICNIC.

Speaking, Eating, Frolicking, Etc.

The First Baptist Sabbath School celebrated their annual picnic yesterday at Griffin. The school itself is large, and in addition a large number of persons accompanied the excursion, so that the number which left Atlanta, may be safely estimated at between four and five hundred. Among the more prominent guests we noticed Col. Cincinnatus Peeples, Mr. A. K. Seago, besides a number of the dignitaries of the Sabbath School. Prof. Wurm's brass band was also on hand, and discoursed some splendid music at intervals during the day.

RECEPTION AND SPEAKING.

Upon arriving at Griffin the Atlanta party were immediately taken in charge by a committee appointed by the Griffin Sabbath Schools. A procession was formed and headed by the band, marched out to the grounds of the Sam. Bailey Institute. Here benches had been prepared and as soon as all had been seated, an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Johnson, of Griffin. It was appropriately responded to by Col. Peeples. Both of the addresses were short, pungent, and listened to with attention. The orators dwelt upon the importance of the Sabbath School as a nursery of the church and the interest they felt in that work. After the speaking the Atlanta School received a formal welcome from the Mayor and Council and the people dispersed. A game of base ball was started by a number of young men, while the ladies and others, young and old, betook themselves to seeking pleasure in their own way. At one o'clock the baskets were opened and all the shady spots were occupied by merry happy parties. After dinner the promenading and chatting was resumed until three o'clock, when all started for the train. Many of the Griffin young ladies and gentlemen came out to the grounds during the day, and added much to the pleasure of the picnic. The whole day passed off without an instance of disorder.

A SUSPECTED MURDERER ARRESTED.

A Big Haul by the Police.

A negro, who gives his name as Joe Acherson, was arrested yesterday by Officer Drake of the Police, on the Western and Atlantic train between this city and Marietta. The immediate cause of the arrest was an order from the conductor of the train, Mr. Bell, who had ascertained that Joe had been stealing some cloth up the road. After the prisoner had been brought to the Guard House, a peculiar cut in one of his ears and other facts, led some of the officers to believe that he was Joe Strickland, a negro who is charged with having committed a murder in Floyd county. A dispatch, with description of the prisoner, was sent to Rome, and a reply received to hold him. Sheriff J. H. Lumpkin, of Floyd county, left Rome at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and upon arriving here identified the prisoner as Joe Strickland.

THE MURDER.

The murder with which Joe stands accused, is the killing of a negro man named Bill Montgomery, between Cave Spring and Rome, on the 5th of May. Joe and one Harry Montgomery could not agree about the boundaries of some land upon which both were tenants. Bill Montgomery, who, in slave times, used to be the foreman of the place, was called in to adjust the dispute. He decided against Joe, when the latter picked up a small chopping axe, and remarking that "He would never decide against him again," at one blow split his head open down to the chin. Bill fell dead and Joe made off. He has remained at large until caught yesterday. Sheriff Lumpkin, with his prisoner, started back for Rome last night, where Joe will, we are afraid, find himself in danger of getting hanged.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

We call attention to the advertisement of the above celebrated sewing machine. The statements made therein show the popularity and excellent qualities of the Singer. The agent, Mr. G. W. Leonard, has gone right to work, re organized his forces, fitted up the office handsomely and is driving ahead with the energy and vim so necessary for success. The canvassers in his employ, are all gentlemen. Their names are Mitchell, Clay, Watson, Polk, Guthrie and O'Connor. The refitting of the office was done by Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., reflecting much credit upon all parties concerned.

Mr. Leonard is thoroughly posted in the business and is determined by hard work and fair dealing to advance the sales of the Singer to a larger number than has ever been sold in this section before. He comes well recommended.

The public are invited to visit the office, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, in the Angier building. Success to the Singer.

Night Singing Classes.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. Gnosspelius, the accomplished conductor of the Beethoven Society contemplates organizing at once a system of Night Singing Classes, for males and females. We call the attention of congregations and Sunday schools to facts as it can be made promote, our congregational singing. Those interested can obtain further information on the subject by calling on the Professor personally, or applying at the music store of Guilford, Wood & Co.

MASQUERADE BALL AT CALHOUN.—The masquerade ball came off at Calhoun on the night of the 21st, and was a success. The music was furnished by the Dalton band. There were about thirty maskers, and a large number of spectators. Our special reporter was too much enthused by one of the fair maskers to give any extended account. Among the male characters we specially noted the Sultan of Turkey (Col F) and Grecian Bandit (Mr W). Among the female maskers who sustained their *roles* with great ability we note Mrs F, Miss F, Miss B, Miss H, and last, though not least, Miss P. Mr. Hightower of the Calhoun Hotel, furnished the supper, a sufficient guarantee that all had plenty to eat and that of the best. The young folks were so well pleased with the masked ball that like Oliver Twist, they are crying for more.

CREMATION.—What we will have done with our bodies, when dead, has wasted a deal of time and eloquence. What odds can it make to the clay whether it be burried or burned? The important part is—to have the body well taken care of while alive. This can be accomplished by keeping a clear conscience and wearing one of those cool, dressy suits to be had at the O. K. Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall street.

WE call special attention to the advertisement of Stewart, Austin & Co., in another column, and take pleasure in saying that a visit to their mills in this city will satisfy any one of the completeness of their facilities and appliances to perform what they promise.

AMONG others who kindly contributed to the success of the Central Presbyterian concert were Colonel Daggett and other officers of the Barracks, who paid the expenses of the band that added so much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

THE RECORDER.—In our article yesterday on the trial of women of ill-fame, a typographical error occurred. The mistake of the Recorder, we intended to say, was of the "head." He meant good, but his judgment was at fault.

THE PENCIL AND THE BUSINESS.—Seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six pencils, with pens and holders to match, were shipped from the novelty house of S. D. Brice & Co., 11 Whitehall street, on Friday.

KEELY comes to the front with a parade of tempting goods. And it is just this sort of parade that draws the spectators a parade of people in his store, whenever he passes or enters. And when one enters he buys.

[illegible]

ALL ABOARD FOR CHICAGO.

The excursion [illegible] Chicago and St. Louis will be made up of parties from many of the larger towns in Georgia and adjoining States. Mayor Huff has charge of the Macon party; Col. Branch from Augusta; Col. Stobo Farrow, a party from South Carolina. West Atlanta will bear of many of our merchants who think of availing themselves of this fine opportunity to combine business with pleasure and help to cultivate the business relations between the West and South. This is as it should be, and we doubt not much good will come to Georgia from acquaintances formed through this excursion. The time is close at hand—June 4th. Get your tickets in time.

THE CALICO HOP.

The young men of Atlanta give a calico hop on Thursday night at the Kimball House to the young ladies of Atlanta and West End. The ladies and gentlemen go dressed in calico. Over 700 invitations have been issued. It will be a most enjoyable occasion, and will be a success.

Financial and Commercial

Atlanta Cotton Statement.

ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1874.

Cotton closed dull at 16½a17 cents.

From May 18th to May 23d.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

By wagons	40	bales.
By Air-Line Railroad	25	"
By West Point Railroad	10	"
By Georgia Railroad	10	"
By Central Railroad	15	"
Total	100	
Receipts previous	54,790	"
Total	54,890	"

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments past week	2,983	"
Shipments previous	50,485	"
Total	53,618	"
Stock on hand	1,252	"

CROP NOTES.

GEORGIA.

MORGAN.—The Messrs. Daniels, of this county, had on exhibition last week specimens of Gale wheat. The highest stalk measured five feet and eight inches, with fourteen well formed heads from one kernel. They have ten acres, which will average five feet in height. The fertilizer used was bone dust and cotton seed, and the wheat sowed in drills. Good judges estimate the yield to be between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. The land used was, three years ago, an old pine field.—*Madison Journal.*

McDUFFIE.—A good stand of cotton is the exception rather than the rule. Those who planted early had their cotton killed by the frost and cold rains—and what was not up at that period, has failed to come up on account of the subsequent beating rains, which packed the soil upon it. The present cold weather is causing the young and tender plant but recently springing up to sicken and die, and taken all together, a failure in a cotton crop seems to be the inevitable result. The soil, even where it has been well prepared, is now beaten down to the consistency of a brick bat, and with the general want of thorough preparation, and absence of guano to push forward its tardy growth, it is a physical impossibility to make a full cotton crop this year.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

MUSCOGEE.—Some farmers are cutting wheat as well as oats. Crops are good.—*Col. Enquirer.*

WALTON.—More wheat and oats this year than ever before, and the promise and finer prospect was never equaled. Been dry for several days; bottom land is being planted. Wheat, corn and cotton that is up looks well.—*Monroe Cor. Sandersville Herald.*

JEFFERSON.—We saw and conversed with many of the clever farmers of Jefferson, and there was a general expression that they had too much rain, which caused their farming operations to be very backward. The late cold weather had been very injurious to young cotton, and we saw several who said they were plowing up and planting again. Saw some crops of corn which looked well; we were glad to see a a pretty fair proportion of the farming area planted in corn, though we do not believe there is as much as ought to be, to meet the necessities of the people.—*Sandersville Herald.*

BUTTS.—The many fields of wheat are nearly ready for the harvest, and we are agreeably surprised to see such a large acreage sown. At several elevated points on the road we halted, and scanning the surrounding country as far as the eye could reach, we calculated that fully one third of the lands were sown in small grain, with a splendid prospect for an unusually large yield. We noticed that other crops—corn and cotton—were looking splendidly, and are well cleaned and growing finely. Cotton chopping is going on vigorously, and if the seasons are propitious we may expect a bountiful yield of both of these staples. In fact we were agreeably impressed with the fact that labor is better regulated, lands better prepared, fences, barns, farm houses, etc., in better repair, than at any other period since the war.—*Griffin News.*

WILKES.—Every planter with whom we have conversed upon the subject, gives a gloomy report from the cotton crop. Much has had to be replanted and it is still dying.—*Washington Gazette.*

CARROLL.—Wheat and oats are reported as looking pretty well, while cotton and corn have suffered somewhat for the want of a shower. The ground in some places is quite hard, having been packed by the rain, previous to the present drouth.—*Carrollton Times.*

TROUP.—A great deal of the cotton that was first planted was killed, and there was some scarcity of seed for replanting. Almost everybody, however, so far as we are informed, managed to procure enough to put in a good second crop; and if nothing very bad happens, this portion of West Georgia will make a pretty fair crop of cotton. Besides this we have good reports from the grain crops. Corn, wheat, rye and oats have received more attention this year, than any since the war; and all promise well. On the whole, the farming outlook has changed materially within the past two or three weeks, and prospects are very much better than they were then.—*LaGrange Reporter.*

ELBERT.—Cotton of the late planting is coming up finely, with rare exceptions. The early planting in most cases had to be replanted, the cotton coming up badly and dying out. As there was but little cotton planted early, in consequence of the excessive wet weather, the extent of damage in this respect is not very extensive.

Of corn, we fear we can predict a short crop. It is reported as not doing well, and farmers being generally behind hand, are, in many instances neglecting their corn for cotton—the prospect of twenty cents for the latter being the incentive. In the grain localities, however, corn is said to be promising. Reports from Madison, Hart, Franklin, Oglethorpe and Elbert, unanimously pronounce in favor of an abundant wheat harvest. Rust is taking it in places, but with anything like favorable seasons the injury will be trifling.—*Elberton Gazette.*

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.—The crops of both corn and cotton this year are certainly considerably behind those of last year in the matter of forwardness. As far as we could judge, the stands of this year are also inferior. We believe, however, that there has really been a greater proportion of corn and small grain planted this season. We saw a good deal of cotton, the other day, that had not been chopped out, and some fields in which chopping was going on. There are also to be seen low lands in which the cotton has not yet come up—probably it was replanted after the flood had destroyed the first planting. No cotton that we saw on the road was equal to the average of the crop at the corresponding period of last year. From other sections we heard of better crops, particularly from Southwestern Georgia, in which corn and cotton are reported to be now doing finely. The wheat crops are generally very promising, notwithstanding late fears of rust, too much rust, etc. We were told of a field of five acres of wheat at Forsyth, which a gentleman of experience in such matters says will yield fully forty bushels to the acre; and the owner of this field says it was a worn spot, on which he applied cotton seed at the rate of forty bushels to the acre. Can as much be made from cotton, on the same land and with the same expense for fertilizers?—*Columbus Enquirer.*

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23, 2:10 P. M.—Gold closed at 12 3-8.

Cotton—exports to Great Britain 919 bales; stock 176,697; receipts at all ports to day 3,968; exports to Great Britain 5,607; stock at all ports 293,169.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton—net receipts 297 bales; gross 692.

Cotton sales for future delivery closed steady, with sales of 18,000 bales, as follows: May 17 11-16, bid; June 17 3-4; July 18 1 [illegible] August [illegible]

Cotton quiet; sales 297 bales at [illegible]

Flour in buyers' favor [illegible] extra Southern [illegible] with good business and [illegible] Oats [illegible] steady; [illegible]

steady. Freights to Liverpool—cotton per steam 1-8; grain per sail 9 1-2; per steam 10 1-2.

Money easy at 2a3. Exchange—sterling quoted firm. Gold 12 3-8a12 1-2. Governments strong and considerable doing. States quiet and steady.

Bank statement—loans decrease one and three-quarter millions. Specie decrease one and a quarter millions. Legal tenders two and three-quarter millions. Deposits decreased two and one-eighth millions. Reserve increased two millions.

Arrived—Cleopatra.

Arrived out—Wyoming; Cuba.

LATER.—5-20s 21 3 4; 62s 15 3-8; 64s 17 1-4; 65s 18 1-8; new 19 7-8; 67s 20 5 8; 68s 20 1-2; new 5s 15 3-8; 10-40s 15. State bonds unchanged.

The market for cotton on spot has been exceedingly dull throughout the entire week. There has been no real demand, and the few dealings were of very little importance. At the close of last week prices were advanced one quarter, but there was no response from buyers, and prices receded one-eighth, at which reduction the market assumed a steadier tone; but dull and heavy markets on the other side has restricted transaction to narrow limits, and to-day there was a further decline of one-eighth of a cent. Forward deliveries have also ruled dull, but values have fluctuated considerably, and at times there was quite an excitement. Values, however, show a downward tendency. The total sales were 173,672 bales, of which 167,200 were on contract, and 5,471 for immediate delivery. Naval stores dull.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Arrived—Mecida. Sailed—Steamer Charleston, Equator.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Arrived—Huntsville, Blizer.

Cleared—Kate, Prince, Annie Gaskell, Ada Ames.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 17 3-8a17 1-2; low middlings 17a17 1-8; good ordinary 16 5-8; net receipts 194 bales; sales 100; stock 13,755.

MOBILE, May 23.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 17 1-4; low middlings 16 1-4; good ordinary 15 1-4; net receipts 723 bales; exports coastwise 25; sales 600.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 17 7-8; net receipts 997 bales; gross 1,053; exports to Great Britain 4,795; coastwise 1,406; sales 1,600.

GALVESTON, May 23.—Cotton dull good ordinary 16; net receipts 154 bales; sales 140; stock 14,701.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 17 1-2; net receipts 35 bales; exports coastwise 47.

NORFOLK, May 23.—Cotton steady; low middlings 17 1-4; net receipts 767 bales; exports coastwise 790; sales 130.

AUGUSTA, May 23.—Cotton irregular; middlings 17½; net receipts 98 bales; sales 822.

BOSTON, May 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 19; gross receipts 650 bales; sales 200; stock 9,500.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—Cotton dull; low middlings 16 3-4; receipts 590; shipments 166; stock 28,779.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18 3-4; ordinary 15 1-4; net receipts 25 bales; gross 554.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—Flour, wheat and corn unchanged. Provisions quiet. Lard 13 1-4a13 3 4. Whisky 94.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 35. Corn steady. Lard nominal at 11 1-2 for steam; 11 3-4 for kettle. Bacon firmer at 7 1-4 for shoulders, 10 1-8a10 1-4 for; clear rib, 10 1-2a10 5-8 for clear spot. Whisky steady at 94.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Corn dull and lower; stock on landing 16,000 sacks, mixed 85; yellow 89; white 98a100. Oats dull and weak; 61a62. Bran dull at $1 40. Hay dull; prime $23. Pork firmer; $18 75a$19. Lard scarce; tierce 12½; keg 12½a13. Coffee firm; ordinary 17 1-2a18; fair 19½a19 3 4; good 20 1 2a21; prime 21 1-2a22. Corn meal $3 15 a3 25. Other articles unchanged. Gold $1 12 1-2; exchange, New York, sight 3-8 premium; sterling $4 48 1-2.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Cotton very dull; middlings 17 1-2; receipts 272 bales; gross 347; exports coastwise 219; sales 40.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 18 1-2; good ordinary 16 1-2; gross receipts 274 bales; exports coastwise 227; sales 2,000; spinners 81; stock 9,422.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Flour low; medium grades firm and wanted. Corn in good demand and lower at 61a63 for No. 2 mixed on track; white 72a73 on east side in elevator. Whisky quiet at 96. Pork strong and in good demand at $18 25. Bacon strong; 7 1-2 for shoulders; 10 1-2 for clear rib sides; 10 3 4 for clear sides; 10 7-8 buyer for June; 12 1 4 buyer for first half September. Lard firm; 10 3-4 for summer; 11 for winter.

HERE WE ARE!

5,000 Oil Chromos in store ready for distribution at the new store of

M. RICH.

Having a large stock of goods on hand, and being under the necessity of selling off before the hot term sets in, I shall, from this date, offer my goods at *lower prices than ever known.*

Among the great variety of bargains I offer are 250 11-4, Bed Spreads at $1, extra heavy yard-wide Bleached Cotton at 10c., Ladies English Hose, seven hundred dozen at 10c., 15c and 25c.; beautiful linen collars at 5c. and 10c., Kid Gloves, the best in town, at 50c; 2 button French Kid at 75c..

A large line Sash, Hat and Trimming Ribbons, cheap dress goods all styles, Black Grenadine, White and Buff Pique at half value. Besides all goods at greatly reduced prices. A Fine Chromo to each and every purchaser of goods.

M. RICH,
NEW STORE 29 WHITEHALL STREET.
may24-sututh

JOHN KEELY takes pleasure in announcing that the extension of his store is now completed, and he is occupying *the largest retail store* in the city. He has for some time past been actively engaged in picking up large lots of goods away below their value with which to make this opening attractive.

SEE THE LIST FOR THIS WEEK.

150 Ladies and Misses Suits, and garments *from a recent fire*, slightly damaged *only by water*, at $1 each, worth from $5 to $20.

2,300 yards finest grade Victoria Lawn 25c per yard, worth 60c.

200 Lace sacques and Points at from $5 to $10 each, worth from $9 to $15. (Extraordinary bargains.

Handsome Plaid Sash Ribbons 25c., 40c. and 50c. per yard, all worth double the money.

1,000 New, Choice Parasols in the leading styles.

500 pieces Embroideries to be closed out regardless of cost of importations.

450 pieces of the cheapest bleached domestics ever sold in Atlanta.

50 pieces Pants Goods 50c. to 75c. per yard worth from 75c. to $1 25.

Besides, 50 pieces Linen pants goods, 30 pieces Linen dress goods, a choice lot of Fans, 60 pieces of the latest styles of Ruffings, 800 dozen choicest English Hosiery, 1 case of corsets, 300 pieces of the latest novelties in dress goods; besides 860 pieces of the choicest Calicoes made.

Call at once. Bargains will be sold at JOHN KEELY'S, Corner Whitehall and Hunter Street. may24-d1t

MULES.—A pair of large, well-broke, young mules for sale, on time or for money. Apply to C. H. STRONG & Co. may24-d&w1t

POND'S EXTRACT.—Men and women will suffer from a severe headache, when ten minutes spent bathing the head with the Extract would afford relief. may19-d&w1w

CLOSING SALE

Choice Liquors, Wines, &c.

[illegible]

FLEMING.—The friends and acquaintances of C. P. Fleming are invited to attend the funeral of his son, C. P. Fleming, at 4 P. M., from his residence on Forsyth street. Also the friends of [illegible] and R. H. Ross, are respectfully invited.

OBITUARY.

BROWN.—Died, on the 20th instant, after a brief illness, little Clint, infant son of C. L. and M. J. Brown, just two years and eleven days old.

He rests in Jesus' bosom. Thy will, oh our God, be done, only let our angel baby keep a place for his stricken parents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having cards of advertisements in the vestibule of the Post office, are respectfully requested to remove the same by Tuesday at 12 o'clock A. M., as the vestibule is undergoing repairs. Any cards left after the above date will be at the owner's risk. may23—d3t JOSEPH GORDON, Painter.

C. W. DILL'S
New Photograph Gallery,
NO. 26 PEACHTREE STREET.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, near Kile's Corner, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Photographic work, in all the latest improved styles. may24-d3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of FECHTER, MERCER & CO., of the City Brewery was dissolved on the [illegible] of May, 1874, by the sale of the interest of Ed. Mercer to Jacob Kreis.

The debts of the old firm will be settled by Fechter, Mercer & Co., and the payment of all moneys due to this firm must be made to them.

FECHTER, MERCER & CO.

NEW FIRM.

The business of the City Brewery will be continued under the firm name of

FECHTER, KREIS & CO.,

the new firm respectfully solicits the continued patronage of the public and will guarantee to all entire satisfaction. FECHTER, KREIS & CO. may24-d3t-sun wed fri

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer,

Line Street Property.

WE will sell, on the premises, Thursday Afternoon, May 28th, 1874, at 5 o'clock that valuable Lot on Line street where the burnt house is. The lot fronts 72½x126 4 feet deep—large enough for three store rooms, a private residence, or a centrally located boarding house; and for the latter purpose it is unsurpassed. The property must be sold, and a bargain is in store for some one.

Terms—Half cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with ten per cent. on notes.

WALLACE & FOWLER, Real Estate Agents, may24—d4t No. 9 Alabama street.

NEWARK CIDER AND CINCINNATI BEER.

PURE NEWARK CIDER, which we guarantee will keep pure and sound, for sale in barrels, half barrels and kegs.

Also, the best Cincinnati Lager Beer, for sale by may24 d3t GUTHMAN & HASS.

There is No Use FOR GENTLEMEN OF ATLANTA

To Pay $20 Elsewhere for what we Sell for about One-Fourth LESS.

THIS may seem impossible, but we invite the public to inspect and pass judgment for themselves, on the

$15 Cassimere Suits!

We now offer GRAY MOHAIR DUSTERS, GRAY MOHAIR COATS, BLACK ALPACA COATS, LINEN DUSTERS, Light Colored PANTS and VESTS. At Low Prices.

OK CLOTHING STORE, OK

32 WHITEHALL STREET, WHITEHALL STREET.

may24—d1f ISAAC H. HAAS.

To Rent,

4 ROOM HOUSE. Splendid neighborhood and extra good water, corner Rawson and Formwalt street. Apply to CHAS. E. BOYNTON, may24 d2t at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

M. E. THORNTON

WILL deliver a HUMOROUS LECTURE, entitled

Attractableness of Gravity,

at DeGive's Opera House, on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 4th of June.

The Lecture will be interspersed with extracts from his forthcoming novel, "Sylvester Lester."

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. See hand-bills. may24-d4t—24&31may-3&4june

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co

WE will open on to-morrow a large lot of Ladies' FANS and BELTS in all the new styles. We are now offering White Swiss, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and general assortment of White Goods, at less prices than ever before offered in Atlanta.

A large lot Llama Points and Sacques, on consignments, at prices much under value.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO. may24 d2t

A RARE CHANCE FOR A Magnificent Bargain.

FOR the purpose of improving a vacant lot I will offer for sale for a few days only, my

RESIDENCE,

on South side of City Hall Square.

[illegible]

GET YOU A HOUSE.

[illegible]

STEWART MILLS, ATLANTA, GA.

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.

OUR FF

WE are now prepared with a PATENT PROCESS, recently invented and patented by our MR. STEWART, to manufacture FF Flour, which in point of fine baking and nutritive properties has NO EQUAL in this market—not even in the well known FFF—our beautiful FANCY BRAND.

The FFF is composed mainly of granules of starch, whilst the FF contains the starch, the gluten, the sugar, and phosphates, in the exact proportion adapted, not only to the WANTS OF THE SYSTEM, but to the production of a

Vigorous Brain Power,

which our once great country now stands so much in need of.

STUDENTS would do well to try it, whilst our MODERN STATESMEN will find it INDISPENSABLE.

POETS, too, would do well to test its merits.

Those who are OPPRESSED with a SUPERABUNDANCE of wealth, leisure, and BRAIN-POWER, can indulge with impunity in feasting upon our FFF.

P. S.—Don't forget the FAMILY. It is a good, HONEST FLOUR—has the advantage of the patent process, and is CHEAP. may24-dtf

THE SINGER AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

THE WORLD'S AWARD AGAIN RECEIVED BY

'The World's Favorite!'

SEE THE FOLLOWING

SEWING MACHINE SALES OF 1873:

The Table of Sewing Machine sales for 1873, shows that our sales last year amounted to 232,444 Machines, being a large increase over the sales of the previous year (1872.) The table also shows that

Our Sales EXCEED those of any other COMPANY

For the period named, by the number of 113,254 Machines or nearly

DOUBLE THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

It may be further stated that the sales of 1873, as compared with those of 1872, show a relatively large increase, beyond the sales of other makers, that of any year. For instance, in 1872, we sold 43,000 more Machines than any other Company; whereas, in 1873, the sales were

113,254 Machines in Excess of our Highest Competitor.

These figures are all the more remarkable for the reason that the sales of the principal Companies in 1873 are LESS than their sales in 1872; whereas, as has been shown, our sales have LARGELY INCREASED. The account of sales is from sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents. It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machines is fully demonstrated—at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

Statistics of Sworn Sales:

Companies	Sold in 1873.	Sold in 1872.	Increase
THE SINGER	232,444	219,758	Increase 12,686
Wheeler & Wilson	119,190	174,0[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	49,5[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Grover & Baker	36,179	52,010	Decrease 15,831
Weed	21,769	41,444	Decrease 19,675
Wilson	21,247	22,666	Decrease [illegible]
Howe	No return	(Estimated) 145,000	Decrease [illegible]
Gold Medal	18,431	18,[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Wilcox & Gibbs	15,881	28,[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
American Button Hole	14,182	13,[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
A. B. Howe	13,919	15,[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Remington Empire	9,183	4,[illegible]	Increase [illegible]
Florence	8,960	15,[illegible]	Decrease [illegible]
Davis	8,861	11,376	Decrease [illegible]
Victor	7,446	11,901	Decrease [illegible]
Bless	3,458	6,053	Decrease [illegible]
Secor	3,430	311	Increase [illegible]
Ætna, J. E. Braunsdorf	3,081	4,262	Decrease 1,181

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE

Embodies new and essential principles—simplicity of construction; ease of operation; uniformity of precise action at any speed; capacity for range and variety of work, fine or coarse—serving a rivals behind it.

TEST THE SINGER BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER.

TERMS EASY—PAYMENTS LIGHT.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

G. W. LEONARD, Agent,

may24-d&wtf Corner Broad and Alabama streets, ATLANTA, GA.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO STONE MOUNTAIN by the Governor's Guards on Tuesday, the 26th instant. Target practice and dancing will be the order of the day.

Train will leave the car shed at 6½ o'clock A. M. Sheehan's Brass and String Band will be in attendance.

Tickets can be procured from members of the Company, at fifty cents for the round trip.

Let everybody go and have a good time. may24-d1t

SPECTACLES FOUND.

A PAIR of plain gold spectacles were found yesterday in the possession of a negro boy. They were taken away from him by the police. The boy said he had found them near Phillips & Crew's corner. The owner can obtain them by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for this notice. may 24 2t

FAIR GROUNDS.

CITY OF ATLANTA, MAY 23, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE STONE MOUNTAIN Granite Company [illegible]

[illegible]

WILBUR P. JOHNSON. MARK W. JOHNSON.

Mark W. Johnson & Bro.,

BROKERS,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Receiving, Forwarding, General Purchasing AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

STATE AGENTS FOR

Wilson's New Shuttle Sewing Machine, [illegible] Pistols, Rifles, Military Goods, [illegible] Guns and Ammunition. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars. [illegible]

Cincinnati Lager Beer.

The Best in the City,

CAN be had, at all times, [illegible]

PETER [illegible]

Connected with Thompson's Restaurant. Free lunch every day. may16—d1w

For Sale.

FOUR Hydraulic (4) Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, [illegible] Thirty Horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Callahan make.) Address JAS. T. [illegible], No. 215 Front Street, may2-dim Memphis, Tenn.

The Good Time is Coming.

The Sunday School of [illegible] Church, will go on

PICNIC EXCURSION TO NEWNAN, GA.

Friday, 22d, Instant.

[illegible]

House and Lot for Sale,

[illegible]

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MRS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] NOTICES.

[illegible] All-Wool Suits from $5 up, [illegible] K Clothing Store, 38 Whitehall street. apr17-dtf

S. B. SPENCER'S Law office, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Prompt attention given to all law matters. mar29—dtf

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it.

ICE CREAM AT THOMPSON'S.

On and after this date, Families, Wedding, and Picnic parties supplied at short notice.
April 12, 1874—d3tawtf

BOOKS BOUND at the Constitution office. mar2-tf

TO THE LAWYERS.—Send your law books to the Constitution bindery. mar2-tf

FOR the coolest place go to the WEST END MINERAL SPRING PARK. Take West End Street Railroad, For FIVE CENTS you get a pleasant ride of TWO AND A QUARTER MILES, and land right at the Park. Always on hand the best of ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, and other refreshments. may10-dtf sun

"DON'T BE DISCOURAGED."—Suppose you have "tried fifty remedies" and achieved no benefit, is there, therefore, "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, your blood full of impurities —yet, in one week, after commencing a course of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters you will feel like a new creature. apr20-4w

Reading Notices.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may1-deod1m

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness,
Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness,
Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds,
Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises,
Headache, Piles, Sprains,
Toothache, Colic, Old Sores,
All Hemorrhages,
Diarrhœa
etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

mar —eod —w m

WILBUR F. JOHNSON. MARK W. JOHNSON.

Mark W. Johnson & Bro.,

BROKERS,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Receiving, Forwarding, General Purchasing

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA.

STATE AGENTS FOR

Wilson's New Shuttle Sewing Machine, Remington's Pistols, Rifles, Military Goods, Breach Loading Shot Guns and Ammunition. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. apr10—d1m

CLOSING SALE

—OF—

Choice Liquors, Wines, &c.

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

TO Close out business. STORE FIXTURES, &c., at half their value. I am desirous to close out within TEN DAYS. J. F. NUTTING, Agent,
may20—d1w Broad street, next the Bridge.

The Good Time is Coming.

The Sunday School 4th Baptist Church, will go on

PICNIC EXCURSION TO NEWNAN, GA.

Friday, 22d, instant.

The Sunday Schools of Newnan have accepted an invitation to join in the festivities of the day, and are making extensive preparations for the occasion. The train will leave car shed at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare for round trip 25 cents for children under 12 years, and 50 cents for all above that age. Tickets for sale at W. L. Stanton's, on Broad street, No. [illegible] and at the ticket office at car shed. may19—d3t

TO RENT,

A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 43 Wheeler street.
Apply, on the premises, to
mar28—dtf B3. D. C. O'KEEFE.

Cincinnati Lager Beer.

The Best in the City,

CAN be had, at all times, FRESH, PURE and COOL, PETER BERRON'S, Connected with Thompson's Restaurant. Lunch every day. may16—d1w

For Sale.

[illegible] Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, five Heaters, Thirty Horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Cullahan make.)
Address JAS. T. BARTON, No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

House and Lot for Sale,

ON [illegible] STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL Luther J. Glenn's. I want to sell the above property, but would exchange it for IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY near Atlanta.
Apply to JNO. T. HAGAN, [illegible] Whitehall [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad House
[illegible] JONESBORO, GEORGIA.

[illegible]

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

[illegible] OF TRAINS.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 0 A
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 26 P

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 20 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 20 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	3 45 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	12 30 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Arrives at Atlanta	1 10 P M

[illegible] ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrives at Kingston	9 15 P M
Leaves Kingston	5 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	9 45 A M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	8 05 A M
Leave Charlotte	6 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5 24 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	9 45 A M
Leave Charlotte	8 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

Georgia Railroad

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 40 A M
Leaves Atlanta	6 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 P M
Arrives at Augusta	3.45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 P M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 A M
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 A M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Leaves Stone Mountain	7 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 30 A M
Arrives Stone Mountain	8 15 P M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 P M
Leaves West Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 P M
Arrives at West Point	2 07 A M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAILY ACCOMODATION EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A
Arrives at Macon	3 40 P M
Leaves Macon	9 10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 48 P M

MAIL AND PASSENGER—DAILY

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 A M
Arrives at Macon	6 50 A M
Leaves Macon	7 30 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 40 A M

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE



VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA.
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find **Splendid Line of Steamships** From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24–dtf

McBRIDE & CO.,

Corner Pryor and Line Streets,

Offer the largest and cheapest stock China, Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, Toilet Sets, Wares and general Housekeepers articles ever brought to the State.

Go to their Store and you will be convinced.

feb8–sun&wedtf

THE STONE MOUNTAIN

Granite Company,

[illegible]

STONE MOUNTAIN GRANITE CO.

[illegible]

"FEED YOUR LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU."

[illegible] Standard Fertilizers, the [illegible]

"Phospho-Peruvian" and "Ammoniated Soluble Pacific" Guano.

At Greatly Reduced Prices. These Fertilizers are rich compounds of the highest grades of Peruvian Guano, [illegible] Ashepoo Mines, and ammoniated with No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Animal Matter, making the most concentrated and profitable fertilizer in use, particularly adapted to the Southern climate and soil, and combining, as near as possible, the ingredients requisite to produce the Cotton Plant and Cereals. Cash and Time Prices at Charleston.

	CASH.	Accept. ce Nov. 1.
Phospho Peruvian Guano	Per ton of 2,000 lbs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Ammoniated Soluble Pacific Guano	do. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	[illegible]
Pure South Carolina Phosphate, finely ground	do. [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Dollar per Ton and Freight to be added, to be paid in Cash, on delivery.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers and Grangers.

JOHN B. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.

To cash buyers I will allow a liberal discount from the above prices for PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO, and SOLUBLE PACIFIC and DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE. On time, planter's paper, with approved security, will be accepted. Atlanta prices same as Charleston—actual expenses added. Address for circulars, etc.,

A. [illegible]
Wholesale Merchant, Atlanta, Ga., agent for JOHN B. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.
feb18dtf

ATLANTA AUCTION HOUSE

NO. 26 PEACHTREE STREET

Joyner & Stockton.

WE DO EXCLUSIVELY A COMMISSION BUSINESS. WE BUY NO GOODS. WE HAVE NO BY-BIDding; no Peter Funking, but a straight out legitimate business. Prompt attention given to all orders entrusted, and consignments solicited.

Special Attention Given to the Sale of Real Estate.

Auction Sales Every Thursday Morning at 10:30 o'clock.

b26—dtf JOYNER & STOCKTON.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

AND dealers in IRON, STEEL, NAILS, etc., Carriage and Wagon Makers' Wood Work, Saddlery and Harness Hardware. Agents for the sale of Dupont's Rifle and Blasting POWDER,

apr26–dtf **86 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.**

GAINESVILLE ECLECTIC INSTITUTE

DR. A. B. DUNAGAN

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED AN ECLECTIC INSTITUTE at Gainesville, Georgia, for the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases.

It is located on the Air-Line Railroad, and patients coming from a distance will be met at the Gainesville Depot, and provided with all the comforts of home.

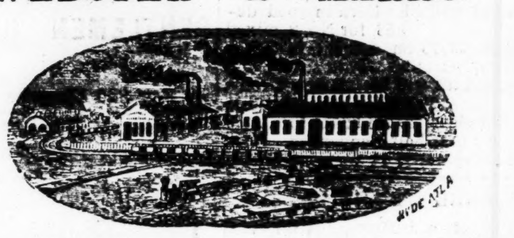
The Treatment and Cure of Female Diseases will be made a Specialty.

For further information send for "ECLECTIC AND SURGICAL JOURNAL," published monthly, at Twenty-five cents, per annum, by Dr. A. B. DUNAGAN, Surgeon in Charge, Gainesville Eclectic Institute. may23–d&wtf



CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

WEBSTER & MARKS.



The Largest & Best Appointed Shops South of the Ohio

DAILY CAPACITY OF FOUNDRY, 15 TON. MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, Narrow Guage Locomotives, Upright and Horizontal Blowing Engines of the most approved construction, with the entire equipment of Blast Furnaces, Mining Machinery, Cornish Mining Pumps Mill Machinery for Steam and Water, and Castings for railroads;

Agents for Earl's steam Pumps, Brooks' Cotton Presses.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Heavy Castings, Architectural Iron Works, and all Castings for Gas and Water Works.

We would particularly call the attention of capitalists, intending to erect furnaces, as we are prepared to make proposals for entire equipment of same at Eastern rates.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

jan

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Lynch Quarry.

WE are prepared to furnish, at short notice, Stone for Foundations, Paving Flagging, Ashlar Masonry, and for all building purposes. The stone from our Quarry is the

Best to be Found in the State.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Apply to or address
L. B. LANGFORD, 69 Whitehall street.
HUGH LYNCH, at the Quarry,
or JOHN GAVIN, in the City

For Sale, Cheap.

200,000 YELLOW PINE SHINGLES, made by Sumner, Mullin & Hill, No. 12 Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

150,000 feet Yellow Pine Plank and Scantling.

ALSO,

25,000 feet Kiln-dried Yellow Pine Flooring.

Apply to EDWARD PARSONS,
may13–d1m–wsi&sun 25 North o

ATLANTA WATER WORKS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., indorsed—"Proposals for Laying Water Pipe," etc, will be received at their office, Atlanta, Ga., until 12 o'clock M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for laying the following amount of water pipe with required special castings, etc:

10,376 lineal feet 16 inch.
2,375 " " 12 "
2,392 " " 10 "
3,213 " " 8 "
2,667 " " 6 "
2,107 " " 4 "

Each size more or less

Bidders will state price payable in thirty-year seven per cent bonds or cash.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained from John A. Grant, Chief Engineer of Water Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
A. MURPHY, President.
A. L. REDWINE, Secretary.
Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1874. apr28–d3tawtw

Furnished Peachtree Residence FOR RENT.

A FAMILY BEING ABSENT FOR THE SUMMER desire to rent a comfortable house of [illegible] rooms [illegible]

GET YOUR BOOKS [illegible]

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer,

Line Street Property.

WE will sell, on the premises, Thursday Afternoon, May 28th, 1874, at 5 o'clock that valuable Lot on Line street, where the burnt house is. The lot fronts 73½x125 4 feet deep—large enough for three store rooms, a private residence, or a centrally located boarding house; and for the latter purpose it is unsurpassed. The property must be sold, and a bargain is in store for some one.

Terms—Half cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with ten per cent. on notes.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
Real Estate Agents,
may22–d3t No. 9 Alabama street.

Wanted.

THE DOMESTIC S. M. CO., WANT a LADY expert as a teacher and in selling;

An OFFICE BOY, about 15 years old, who can write a good hand;

A PORTER and DRIVER—white or colored.

None but competent and well recommended parties need apply. To such, the highest price and constant employment. may22–d3t

FOR SALE,

Low to the Trade.

200 Bbls. Choice Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Prime Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Fully Fair Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Good Fair Brown Sugar,
[illegible] Choice Brown Sugar,
50 Bbls. Choice New Orleans Syrup,
20,000 Pounds Bulk [illegible]

[illegible]

ALL ABOARD FOR CHICAGO.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. DANIEL NIX,

Social Circle

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to treat all acute and chronic diseases, such as Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Tetter, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, Diabetis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diotheria, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and Coughs. All Female Diseases, both Chronic and Acute.

If the patient cannot come to see me, send description of the disease by mail, and I will forward the proper remedies by express or mail.

Dr. Nix's Pain Extractor,

May be used for Cramp Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Burns or Fresh Wounds, externally or internally. It is warranted to cure if used according to the directions on each package. If it fails to give satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Persons wishing to procure my Remedies for the foregoing diseases, can do so by inclosing the amount by express or post-office order. I have them put up in packages at $5 00, $10 00 and $20 00.

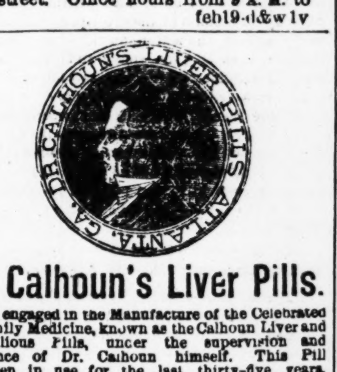
Address me at Social Circle, Georgia.
apr18–d6m DANIEL NIX, M. D.

Dr. W M. Marvin.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. feb19–d&w1y



Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.
Price 50 cents a Box.
None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.
Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

SOUTHERN BRANCH

—OF THE—

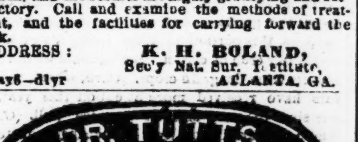
National Surgical Institute,

Wall street, Opp. Passenger Depot, South Side, ATLANTA ... GEORGIA.

THIS IS AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and Acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis, and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is is now in successful operation in Atlanta.

The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electric, galvanic and other Baths, vaccuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled Assistants, and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeon of well known ability and skill. Two hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work.

ADDRESS: K. H. BOLAND,
Sec'y Nat. Sur. Institute,
may8–d1yr ATLANTA, GA.

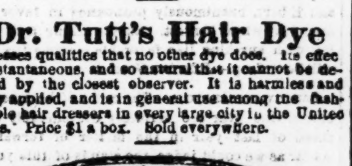


THE BEST ADVICE

that can be given to persons suffering from dyspepsia bilious complaint, colic, consumption, sick headache, fever and ague, nervous debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, the liver or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse, and regulate these important organs by the use of DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. They act very mildly, yet thoroughly restores the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines and renovates the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping or weakness and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye

possesses qualities that no other dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless and easily applied, and is in general use among the fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price $1 a box. Sold everywhere.



SCROFULA, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, BOILS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, PAIN AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, WOMB DISEASES, DROPSY, WHITE SWELLINGS, SYPHILIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINT, MERCURIAL TAINT, AND PILES, all proceed from impure blood. DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA is the most powerful Blood purifier known to medical science. It enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific agent; renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion and causes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY

and all will be well. To do so, nothing has ever been offered that can compare with this valuable vegetable extract. Price $1 00 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office 48 Cortlandt street, New York.
mar28— [illegible]

PROGRAMME.

SEVENTH ANNUAL

MEETING AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

NORTH AMERICAN [illegible]

[illegible]

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT NOW, "BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!"

"DR. S. B. COLLINS'"

PAINLESS

OPIUM

ANTIDOTE,

Is a perfect and painless cure for

THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM,

in any of its forms, whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXER, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure

IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society that become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, mars their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such an extent that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good this morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiates in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms of OPIUM, some friend may be, and you know it not, therefore let me ask you, in the name of suffering humanity to pass this on. By so doing you may reap the reward of those who do good. DELAY NOT.

All correspondence strictly confidential. For further particulars, and in sending orders from any of the Southern States, address

B. M. WOOLLEY,
General Agent for the Southern States,
No. 38 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
my10—deod3m&wlam3m

DYSPEPSIA

PLAYED OUT!

Knocked Higher than a Kite.

THE

WATER OF LIFE

DOES THE WORK.

OVER A HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.

We will give their names if called upon.

No restrictions placed upon you. Eat, drink and be merry is the word.

One Dollar per Bottle,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

J. PURLEY & CO.,
11 PEACHTREE STREET,
may2–d3m ATLANTA, GA.

BAD BLOOD!

"A corrupt tree," saith the Inspired Volume, "bringeth forth not good fruit," nor can corrupt blood impart health, beauty and good flesh, or spirits. "The Blood is Life," and health can only be enjoyed in its full perfection where the blood is kept in a pure and uncorrupted state, hence the necessity of pure blood to give health, beauty, buoyant spirits, long life and happiness.

AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD manifests itself in different forms of disease, such as Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-Head, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Syphilitic Affections of the Skin Throat and Bones, Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs and Uterus.

In this condition of things something is needed AT ONCE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD, and neutralize the insidious poison that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,

as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Stillingia (or Queen Delight) will *positively* effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

For all diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEYS, this *Great Vegetable Alterative* is without a rival. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is BAD BLOOD. RHEUMATISM, PAINS OF LIMBS or or BONES, CONSTITUTIONS BROKEN DOWN by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHILIC TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. *A trial will prove it.* It is a most useful Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood.

Its safety and innocence have been fully tested, so that it may be administered to the most tender infant.

Beware of counterfeits and substitutes. Try the Genuine extract QUEEN'S DELIGHT, prepared by Dr. J. S. PEMBERTON, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by druggists.
may3—d3tsw&wtf

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.

Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug7–d1y

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, Interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
[illegible] PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

ICE! ICE!!

I HAVE removed my Ice House from Jones' Block to the new Rock Ice House, adjoining National Hotel, fronting Railroad, where a constant supply of pure Ice may always be found, wholesale and retail. Strict attention will be given to orders from country consumers. Terms Cash.

Greatly reduced prices to parties purchasing by the ton or carload.

Ice tickets can be had. Apply to
[illegible] PERRY,
At Perry's Ice House,
may1–d1m Wall Street, fronting Railroad.

City Coal and Lime Yard,

AT CAR SHED, corner Loyd and Alabama streets.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. [illegible]

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED

[illegible]

DON'T! DON'T!! DON'T!!!

Don't What? Why don't buy a Sewing Machine FROM THAT TRAVELING AGENT. But save your [illegible] and [illegible] THE VICTOR. [illegible] The Best Sewing Machine in the World. Get wholesale price by sending to Rev. C. H. BERNHEIM, Gen'l Ag't, Concord, N. C. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 pages splendid Hymns, choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed (as soon as issued) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. Orders filled in turn. READY MAY 1st.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

FLORENCE

The long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over

$250,000,

Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

Sold for CASH ONLY. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., N. Y.

SEND FOR THE

NEW CATALOGUE

AND PRICE LIST, MAILED FREE.

[illegible]-Piece French China Dinner Set FOR $22.

FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY, almost. Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for catalogues.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
6th avenue and 13th street, New York.

H—B

Agents, if you want to make money, sell

The biggest thing yet. Humor, Wit, Pathos, Life, Fun and Laughter. 350 Comic Cuts. The people yearn for it. It will sell in dull times. Show it to a man and he surrenders. It is sure every time. Don't bother with heavy books that nobody wants. Humor is the thing that takes. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars and extra terms to TO-DAY Pub Co, Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Chicago.



Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease yields, when Remedy is used warm and system put in perfect order by the wonderful alterative power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken earnestly, to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically upon diseased glands and lining membrane of nose and communicating chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only instrument with which fluid medicine can be *perfectly* applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which ulcers exist and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" or *Catarrh* he can not cure. The two medicines with instrument $2, by all druggists.

apl1 d&w4w

Ladd's Hydraulic Lime

Read the Following Testimonials:

OFFICE OF PARKINS & ALLEN, ARCHITECTS,
ATLANTA, May 8, 1874.

Mr. A. C. Ladd:

We have examined your Hydraulic Lime, and have had a piece of it in our office for over one year, which is as *white as snow* and very hard. It has been used in the plastering of buildings under our supervision, and we can testify as to its *Superior Quality* and hardness of finish. We cheerfully recommend its use to all wanting a *first class Lime.*
Respectfully,
PARKINS & ALLEN,
Architects.

OFFICE OF FAY & BRUYN, ARCHITECTS,
ATLANTA, May 9, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 8th instant, asking our opinion as to the quality of your Hydraulic Lime, is received.

We have used your Lime on several buildings in this city, and we believe it superior to any brought to this market, especially where white lime is used for finished plastering. We cheerfully recommend it to those who wish a very fine quality of Lime.
Yours truly,
FAY & BRUYN,
Architects.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
ATLANTA, GA., May 7, 1874.

Mr. A. C. Ladd:

DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the superior quality of *Ladd's Hydraulic Lime.* I have been using it to a very large amount and find it all the time as represented, A No. 1, and such I cheerfully recommend it.
Very respectfully,
M. CORPUT,
City Engineer and Architect.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of 28th received. In reply we would say that we consider your Hydraulic Lime, A No. 1. We have been using it for three years, and with pleasure recommend it.
Yours truly,
HEALY, BERRY & CO.,
Contractors.

ATLANTA, GA., April 28, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of this date asking for facts relative to the quality of your Hydraulic Lime received, and in reply would say, that we have used "Ladd's Hydraulic Lime," for nearly three years, as well as other Limes, and consider it No. 1 Lime.
J. A. HAYDEN.

ATLANTA, GA., April 28, 1874.

Mr. A. C. Ladd:

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 25th inst., I will state that I consider your lime equal to or superior to the Thomaston Lime, "because of its Hydraulic Qualities." I have used it in heavy foundations and found it excellent.
Yours Respectfully,
THOMAS G. W. CRUSSELL,
Contractor.

ATLANTA, GA., May 4, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of 3d, asking my opinion as to quality of your Hydraulic Lime, received.

In reply will say that I have used nearly all of the limes made North and South. My experience is that your Hydraulic Lime is superior to any. Lime I ever worked for plastering purposes. As a finishing lime it has no equal.
Yours respectfully,
J. H. GEORGE,
Contractor in Plastering.

OFFICE OF JAMES G. THROWER,
ATLANTA, GA., May [illegible], 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 6th instant received. In reply I will give pleasure in reaffirming the statement made by me, in the year of 1870, that your Hydraulic Lime, in my opinion, is a very superior article. Should this be any value to you you are at liberty to use it freely.
Very respectfully,
JAMES G. THROWER,
Contractor in Plastering.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1874.

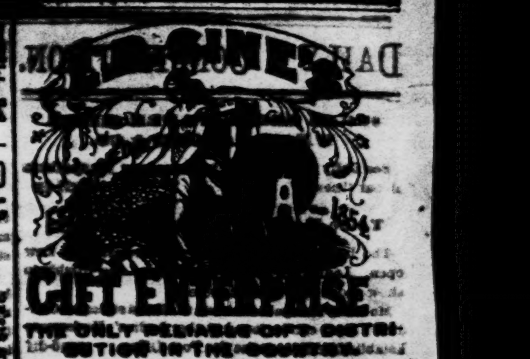
A. C. Ladd, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of [illegible] received. I reply we will say that we have used your Hydraulic Lime since 1870, as well as other lime, for plastering purposes. We consider [illegible]
D. A. McGUGAN & BRO.,
Contractors, Plastering.

A. C. LADD, Gen'l Agt.

[illegible]

[illegible] DAHLONEGA



GIFT ENTERPRISE

THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

L. D. SINE'S

161ST REGULAR MONTHLY

Gift Enterprise!

TO BE DRAWN Monday, June 29th, 1874

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenback!

2 Prizes $1,000
5 Prizes $500 } IN GREENBACKS.
10 Prizes $100

1 Horse and Buggy with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.

Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.

400 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., etc.

Number of Gifts 6,000! Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86, 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
apr26–d5w

EST'D. 1858.

DOOLEY'S

YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

mar10–d&w3m

MARBLE WORKS.

WM GRAY



ly24–dly

Judson's Marble Works,

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. Jones & Co's Sale and Livery Stables.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prices reasonable. Terms cash.
Address D. N. JUDSON,
aug10-ly Atlanta, Ga.

TEXAS

LAND AGENCY!

HAVING spent part of the last three years in Texas, and having been repeatedly solicited by parties owning and controlling large tracts of land in that State, I have determined, after thoroughly investigating the whole subject matter, to open a LAND AGENCY [illegible]

LONE STAR STATE

[illegible] With seven years' experience in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in all of its details in Georgia, the business will not be new. Parties owning or controlling lands in Texas can for the present address me at Rome, Ga. My partner and myself propose to give our attention exclusively to the business in all of its details. Bring and conduct suits of ejectment, re-establish titles, sell and survey lands and pay taxes. Best of references given. Correspondence earnestly solicited. Address JOHN T. BURNS & CO., Rome, Ga. JOHN T. BURNS

MARK W. JOHNSON

Begs to announce the arrival of his stock of

Reapers and Mowers, Threshers,

[illegible]

Portable Engines, etc.,

FOR THE HARVEST SEASON.

[illegible]

MARK W. JOHNSON

[illegible]

Georgia National Bank,

OF ATLANTA

Capital [illegible],000

[illegible]